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No. 20,597

號七十九百五零萬二第

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 5TH, 1924 六拜禮

號五月七年三十國民華中

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Kowloon ... dep.	6.41	9.15	10.23	12.00	1.18	4.54	5.27	7.08
Yau-mat ... dep.	6.51	9.25	10.33	12.09	1.27	4.43	5.37	7.20
Shatin ... dep.	7.03	9.38	10.50	12.21	1.39	4.55	5.50	7.32
Tai-po ... dep.	7.17	9.52	11.03	12.34	1.52	5.08	6.03	7.45
Tai-po Market ... dep.	7.22	9.57	11.08	12.38	1.56	5.12	6.07	7.49
Fanling ... dep.	7.33	10.08	11.19	12.48	2.06	5.23	6.17	7.59
Sheung Shui ... dep.	7.38	10.13	11.23	12.53	2.10	5.27	6.21	8.03
Shum Chun ... arr.	7.44	10.19	11.29	12.58	2.16	5.33	6.27	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun ... dep.	7.22	8.05	10.37	11.40	2.58	4.36	5.12	6.05
Sheung Shui ... dep.	7.29	8.13	10.44	11.47	3.05	4.44	5.19	6.12
Fanling ... dep.	7.33	8.18	10.48	11.51	3.10	4.49	5.23	6.17
Tai-po Market ... dep.	7.43	8.29	10.58	12.02	3.21	5.01	5.33	6.27
Tai-po ... dep.	7.47	8.34	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.07	5.37	6.31
Shatin ... dep.	8.00	8.47	11.16	12.21	3.40	5.23	5.50	6.44
Yau-mat ... dep.	8.14	8.59	11.28	12.34	3.53	5.37	6.02	6.56
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OUR LONDON LETTER.
 WIRELESS COMMUNICATION TO ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.
 PROGRESS OF THE GREAT BRITISH STATION AT RUGBY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
 LONDON, May 30th.

ROYAL ITALIAN VISITORS.
 The King and Queen of Italy received a great welcome on arrival in London, the streets between Victoria Station and Buckingham Palace where they were the guests of our Royal House being gaily bedecked. From early morning until the visitors appeared in the afternoon thousands lined the pavements. A curious and novel touch of colour was given by Fascisti from the Italian Colony in London with their banners and wearing their black shirts as they stood on the red-carpeted platform uniforms great popular esteem in this country. It is not forgotten that Italy was with France and England in the war, and in this great testing time there was no difference between King and people.

Public opinion is gratified with the statement of Signor Mussolini on the subject of war debts, given in an interview in the Observer which synchronised with the Royal visit. "Debts must be paid," he declared. "If debts are not paid there is an end to credit; and it is much easier to give up money than to give up credit. Credit is the bedrock of civilisation. Italy will pay. She cannot pay immediately. She must have time to work and save."

A PROPER LEAD.
 Now, seeing that we have to pay our war debt to America, while our debtors have not paid us a farthing, the declaration of Signor Mussolini is of the highest importance. It puts a new face on the matter of the war debts. Obviously if Italy intends in due time to begin payment it will be difficult for our French friends to repudiate their obligations. No doubt looking at the matter all round it would have been far better if the inter-allied debts had been dealt with at a special conference where they could have been reduced all round by mutual agreement, but the attitude of the United States made this impossible. Individual statements have therefore to be made; and the Italian statement's views, as publicly expressed and recorded above, will make the task easier for all concerned.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.
 I learn that considerable progress is being made with the construction of the new super power Imperial Wireless Station at Rugby. The aerial, which will be supported on twelve masts, each 320 feet high, is about a mile and a half long, and about half a mile wide. The station will occupy a site of one and a half square miles, which allows room for expansion in case it should be decided to erect later on four additional masts, which were recommended by the Donald Committee.

The masts are to be pivoted at the foot, and insulated on specially designed insulators, and supported on a base several feet high, composed of selected granite blocks. The power plant at the station will consist of motor generators arranged to give high tension and direct current output of one thousand kilowatts at any voltage which may be required between four thousand and eight volts. The station will be capable of communicating with any part of the world. Endeavours are being made to complete the work in time to commence the service by the end of 1924. The construction of the necessary buildings is well in hand. Eight of the masts are now being erected. The contract for the supply of power is practically concluded, and the orders for the power plant have been placed.

ROYAL ECONOMICS.
 It is interesting to learn on excellent authority the reason why His Majesty the King has taken to the practice of holding two Royal Courts on successive days. It is quite an innovation, and it has been very much discussed in circles concerned, though, generally, the innovation has been heartily welcomed.

The reason, it appears, is one of economy. Few of His Majesty's subjects have ever had an opportunity of realising how seriously the Royal Household set itself to the task of economising wherever possible during the lean war years, and both the King and Queen are carrying on the methods then adopted of saving expense.

By having two Courts on successive days it is possible to make the costly floral decorations serve for both occasions, instead of, as in the old days, having to be thrown away at the end of a few hours' ceremonial. It is, indeed, declared by one in a position to know that, in spite of the rise in prices, every ceremony at Court now-a-days actually costs less than it did before the war—a tribute surely to the good house-keeping of Queen Mary.

IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE.
 In spite of a good deal which is said to the contrary, I understand the prospects of a peaceable and friendly settlement of the Irish frontier dispute remain good. The Colonial Secretary is going to do nothing at all in a hurry, and information comes to me from one who is in a position to know exactly what is happening that both Sir James Craig and Mr. Cosgrave have been privately in communication with Mr. Thomas, and that both are willing to make concessions—when the right moment comes.

That, indeed, is the crux of the problem as it exists to-day—waiting for the right moment. At present neither the President of the Free State nor the Premier of Northern Ireland can act freely. There is a definite assurance that if the two statesmen were left free to meet the Colonial Secretary and bargain, the whole matter would be ended in a few hours.

BEING CONVERTED.
 I hear that Conservatives who for years have been urging on people to take advantage of the fuller opportunities offered by life in the Dominions Overseas are gaining converts in the other parties. At one time the mention of immigration within the Empire roused resentment among Socialist members. They used to growl their protests against arrangements being made to "shove people out of the country" because they were unemployed. Now we have Mr. Sydney Webb and Mr. Clynes extolling the advantages of life in the Dominions for our overcrowded population; and Conservatives in advocating an extension of emigration find themselves preaching to the converted.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULTIES.
 The Labour Government are finding it more and more difficult to discharge election promises. On the question of unemployment this has been demonstrated by debates in the House of Commons begun a week ago and continued this week. They are unable to deliver the goods. They are no more able to solve the problem of unemployment than other Governments that have been in office before them, although they professed to have a sure remedy when they appealed for support to the country at the General Election.

Of course, a wise observer of political affairs is not surprised. After all, no Government can produce a remedy for such a deep-seated and wide-spread evil as unemployment. Mr. Tom Shaw, the burly Minister of Labour, in a phrase which has already become historic, asked the House of Commons whether they expected him to provide work as a conjuror produces rabbits out of a hat. If it could be done with so much ease and dexterity there would never be any excuse for permitting men to stand idle. But all experience goes to show that no Government possesses the power to get rid of this great social and economic evil, which has been ever with us, but has become accentuated as a result of conditions arising out of the war.

The only sure means of alleviating unemployment is to abandon no effort that will help to restore trade; but as everyone knows this is a long process dependent upon basic factors outside the reach of mere politicians. As an electioneering stunt it sounded very well when Labour claimed to have the true remedy, but when asked to produce it all that can be said by way of excuse is apparently that it is beyond the art of conjuring.

THE "DEATH RAY" MELODRAMA.
 There were all the elements of rich melodrama in what happened this week in connection with the examination of Mr. Grindell-Matthews's claim to have discovered a wonderful "ray" that, operated by wireless, could stop motor-cars from running miles away, bring down aeroplanes, explode ammunition, and in short make war impossible in future. The story was that he offered his invention to the British Government who were coldly sceptical, so he went to Paris where it was said he was about to dispose of the secret to the French.

As a result of a great newspaper campaign public opinion was aroused. Were we to let the chance of acquiring the invention slip for ever because Government Departments were slow an unimagination? So Mr. Grindell-Matthews came back and negotiations were resumed. A demonstration was given by the inventor before experts here, but the latter were not satisfied; and then followed

(Continued on next column.)

WORLD THEATRE
 WEDNESDAY, 2nd, to SATURDAY, 5th,
 at 5.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
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HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their weekly share report dated Friday, July 4th say:—

The local market, interrupted by a Bank holiday, has quietened down somewhat and the buoyancy noticed last week seems to have died out. Prices generally are lower.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled steady during the week with sales made at \$1.150. They are quoted in London at £152 buyers.

Marine and Fire Insurers.—Unions have again been dealt in at \$22.25, but close earlier with sellers at \$22.7. Cantons are on offer at \$67.5, and China Underwriters at \$1. China Fires at \$130. Hongkong Fires at \$70 and Yangtzes at \$29.5 are wanted at quotations.

Shipping.—"Star" Ferries have shown renewed strength and with very few shares coming out, the price has spurted to \$97. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been in good demand and have improved to \$38. Deferred Indos could be placed at \$110. Douglas Steamships are still on the weak side at \$57.

Refineries.—China Sugars after having been negotiated up to \$257 fell away to \$233, but have since recovered the former rate. Malabons are obtainable at \$46.

Oils and Mining.—Kailans are enquired for at \$8/- and Langkats (Combined) at \$15. Rauba are to be had at \$3. Shell Transports at \$2/- and Tronohs at \$1/9 have not moved.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Trams have been bought at \$38 and probably a higher rate would now be paid. Hongkong Electricies are wanted at \$34.7 after sales at \$35. China Lights have buyers at \$14.7 for the Old, and \$9 for the New.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves show a reaction and have been ruling weak with sales made down to \$195. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks were taken off the market at the improved price of \$155, but close earlier with sellers at \$151. There are enquiries for Hongkong Wharves at \$15. Shanghai Docks at \$15. 02, and New Engineerings at \$15. 6.10.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands were put through at \$116 at the outset, but the demand was not maintained and the price has since sagged to \$111. Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels are asked for at \$17.7 and the New shares at \$17 cum the final call of \$5. Hongkong Realities are on offer at \$24. Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$22.7.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are saleable at \$15. 11. Orientals and Shanghai Cottons are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents (New) were dealt in at \$6, while the Old shares after having advanced to \$16, are to be had at \$15. Dairy Farms have hardened and could be placed at \$37. Green Island Cements are on offer at \$22.7, and the New shares have come to business at \$24. Lane, Crawfords were booked at \$16. There are buyers of Canton Ices at \$3. Peak Trams at \$18. Sinceres at \$13.7, Taxicabs at \$3.7 and Hongkong Developments at \$1.20. Hongkong Ropes at \$20 and \$7 for the Old and New shares respectively continue neglected. Watsons have weakened and are obtainable at \$23. Hongkong Engineering Constructors are suffering at \$3.7 and W. Powells at \$15.

Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on London today is 2/4 and on Shanghai 72.7.

Forward Settlement Days.—20th July (Tuesday), 26th August (Tuesday), and 26th of September (Thursday).

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE P. & O. BANK.

The local Manager of the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., has received a cable from his Head Office advising that the annual general meeting of shareholders will be held on July 11th when the Directors will recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum less income-tax, the placing of £20,000 to reserve and the carrying forward of £17,567.

EXCHANGE IN JUNE.

Messrs. Roza Bros. give in their table of Hongkong exchange quotations for the month of June the following summary:—

	Selling	Buying	Gold	Pounds
Average Rate June (1924)(Approx.)	2/4 1/2	125 1/2	51 1/2	9.85
Highest Rate June (1924)(Approx.)	2/4 1/2	125 1/2	51 1/2	10.20
Lowest Rate June (1924)(Approx.)	2/4 1/2	125 1/2	51 1/2	9.70
Average Rate to date (1924)(Approx.)	2/4 1/2	119 1/2	50 1/2	10.05
Highest Rate to date (1924)(Approx.)	2/4 1/2	135 1/2	51 1/2	14.00
Lowest Rate to date (1924)(Approx.)	2/4 1/2	107 1/2	49 1/2	7.80

VARIOUS AVERAGES.

	Selling	Buying	Gold	Pounds
Average 1919.....	3/0 1/2	104 1/2	83 1/2	6.09
" 1920.....	4/3 1/2	124 1/2	75 1/2	11.23
" 1921.....	2/7 1/2	101 1/2	60 1/2	5.81
" 1922.....	2/6 1/2	112 1/2	55 1/2	5.84
" 1923.....	2/5 1/2	107 1/2	52 1/2	5.00

CINEMA NOTES.

THE CORONET.

This evening represents the last chance that patrons of the Coronet Theatre have of seeing the great modern society drama "Sowing the Wind" which has been shown during the week. "Sowing the Wind" or as it might better have been called, "Reaping the Whirlwind" based on a great stage success.

The Day of the Knight is Here!

IT IS THE

WILLYS-KNIGHT

Simplest and most trouble-free type of motor ever invented.

It has the most distinctive and gracefully balanced body of any car in the market.

1.—The Willys-Knight car is the four cylinder motored car that makes the six unnecessary.

The Knight motor is steam principle. The valves are two cylindrical sleeves with rectangular slots or ports which when they register with each other and the ports in the block allow the ingress and egress of the gases without obstruction. These wide open passages, particularly on the exhaust side, permit a more thorough cleaning of the burnt gases from the combustion chamber than any other type of motor, so that every ounce of energy available is utilized from the explosive mixture, which gives us such tremendous power.

2.—It has no valve to grind and no carbon to clean.

The combustion chamber is completely surrounded by water and an alloy piston noted for its great heat radiating qualities is used so neither the combustion chamber nor the head of the piston gets hot enough to take the residue from the exposed gases to form carbon while there is still enough heat maintained to handle the explosive mixture effectively.

3.—It is the only type of motor that improves with use.

While carbon can not form in the combustion chamber, still a certain amount of the residue from the burnt gases works up behind the wide sealing ring in the cylinder head and, as this building in process obtains, it keeps pushing this sealing ring more tightly against the inner sleeve until it completely seals the compression chamber developing more power with every mile the motor is driven.

4.—It is the only type of motor that wears in while other wears out.

All parts in the Willys-Knight car are assembled with wide clearance between each other and oil is forced into these clearances under heavy pressure so that the entire assembly is lapping or wearing in on these heavy films of oil instead of wearing out. In other words, every bearing in this motor is an oil bearing instead of a metal to metal bearing which is necessary in the construction of a poppet valve motor in order to keep it quiet with subsequent quick wear and noise.

It has eliminated one hundred and sixty two quick wearing parts necessary in the operation of a cylindered poppet valve motor. There are no hammering parts such as cams striking against push rods, push rods against valve stems, or valve heads snapping back into their seats through the medium of heavy springs, etc.

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Small Lots any Local Share, offer us your Larger Lots also.	Watsons Cement Hongkong Hotels Wharves Bank of East Asia and Various Other Lots.	7 1/2% per annum 7 1/2% 7 1/2% 7 1/2% 8%

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DEALERS and MANUFACTURERS of Oxygen, Acetylene, Carbonic Acid, Ammonia, Anhydrous sulphurous gases, Carbide of Calcium, Motor Cycle acetylene tanks, and all necessary equipment for low and high pressure autogenous welding. Autogenous welding of all metal by Oxy-Acetylene and Electric processes.

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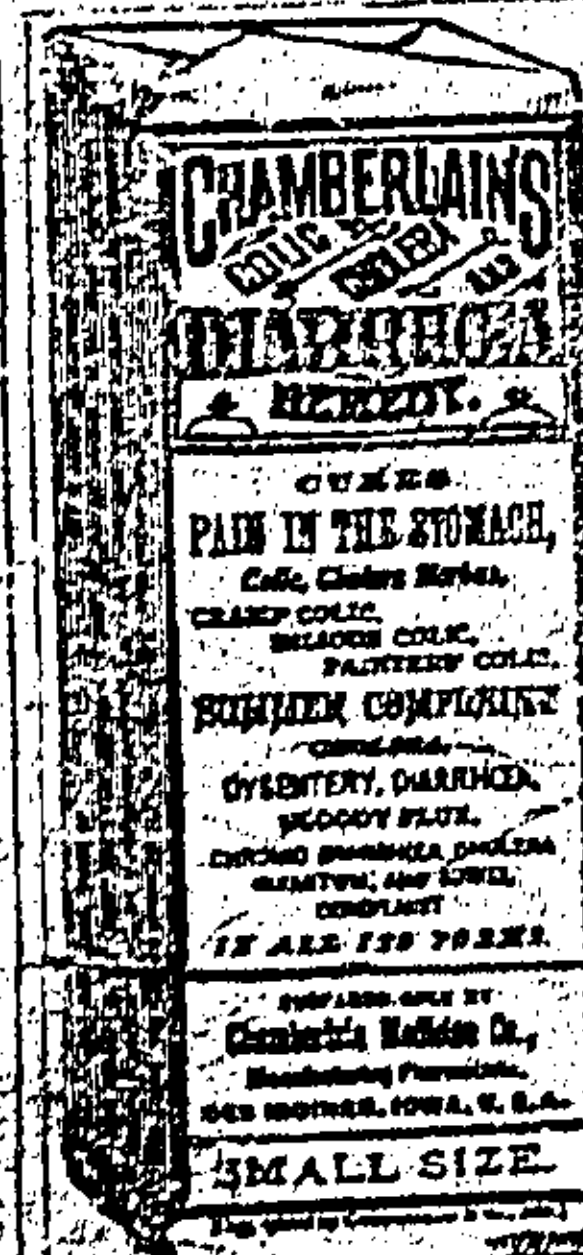
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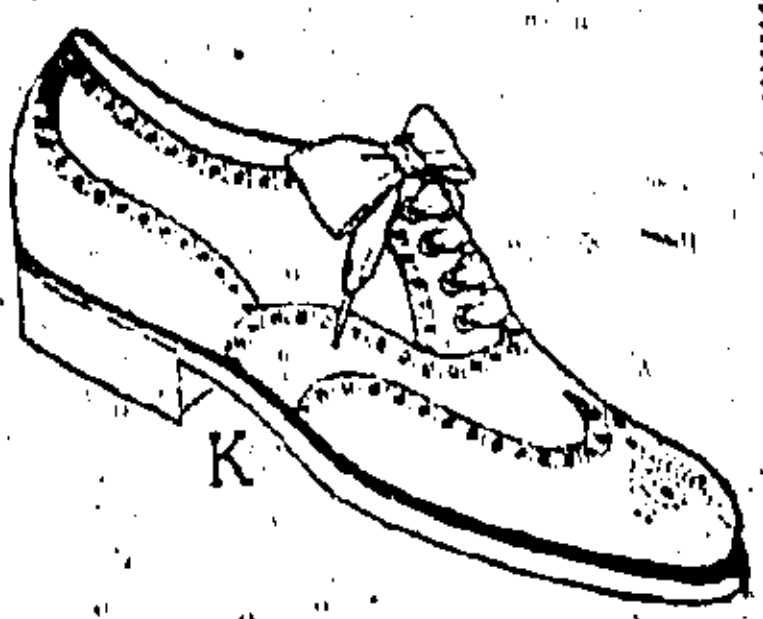


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\$19.50. \$21.00.
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\$22.50. \$25.00.
"K" Lorne Shoes, Tan Calf with Stout double sole.
\$26.50.

K Shoes

Shoes, like buildings, need strong foundations. Some shoes look all right in the shop, but directly you put them on they "give" in all directions and look shabby at once.
Every K shoe is built upon the firm foundation of a strong, tough insole. K shoes therefore keep their shape and will stand many resollings. Next time get "K" shoes.

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A Purchasing Trip Abroad has equipped Our Store with the Best and Newest Goods. We are offering them at Bargain Prices.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

MR. WEATHERBE AND AN OCTROI OFFICIAL. JUDGMENT IN RECENT CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

PEKING, June 23th.

Judgment was given by Mr. W. B. W. Turner, British Consul in Peking, this afternoon in the case in which Mr. D'Arcy Weatherbe was charged with having assaulted an Octroi official named Liu Kua-yun.

Mr. Turner said: "In this case, whilst there is conflict of testimony in points of detail, the main facts appear beyond dispute and indicate that, as a result of the defendant's taking exception to a direction of the complainant to submit his parcel to Octroi examination, a dispute arose, both parties losing their tempers and finally employing degrees of force to effect their different purposes."

It appears clearly established that at the outset the complainant desired the defendant to proceed to the Octroi office, that the latter refused to comply and endeavoured to drive off in his car, that the complainant thereupon attempted to prevent him at first by barring defendant's access to the car, and later, when this measure failed, by seizing the defendant forcibly by the sleeve. From this point the incident developed into an open scuffle, during which, on the defendant's own admission, he struck the complainant.

The defendant's defence is that the complainant, in barring his way and seizing him by the coat, was the first to employ force, and that the assault committed by him on the complainant was therefore justified on grounds of self-defence as well as of defence of his servant and of his property, both of which had during the incident been seized by the complainant.

It is true, as argued by defendant's counsel, that under British law proof that the prosecutor first assaulted or beat the defendant and that the latter then assaulted the prosecutor in self-defence is a good answer by the defendant to a charge of assault, provided the force employed by the latter is no more than is necessary for his self-protection, but this defence will not hold good when the prosecutor's prior assault was justifiable.

The case for the defence must therefore stand or fall on a determination as to whether or not the complainant in this case was justified in employing forcible measures in order to prevent the defendant from removing his parcel without examination.

The defence contends that he was not so justified, arguing that the complainant's duties were merely to keep a look-out for persons coming out of the Post Office and to direct them to the Octroi office, and that his authority did not extend beyond these functions. The defence submits accordingly that defendant having refused or neglected to proceed as directed to the Octroi office for examination of the parcel and assessment of duty, the complainant must accept his refusal and can only rely for redress on a complaint to the defendant's authorities.

REASONABLE COERCION.

Having regard to all the circumstances, I am not prepared to agree that this submission is reasonable, the more so since no fully conclusive evidence is adduced that without some steps to restrain the defendant from leaving the spot, his identity and nationality could subsequently have been ascertained. I am satisfied that the complainant was entitled to apply reasonable coercive measures to frustrate such a contingency.

Again it must be borne in mind that the defendant admitted receiving in the Post Office a printed notice in English calling upon him to take his parcel to the Octroi office for examination and payment of duty, and his statement that he believed it to be in Chinese and so did not trouble to look at it, can hardly be accepted as an excuse for disregarding it. In any case the evidence clearly established that he was in no doubt as to the obligation sought to be imposed on him, and it appears to the Court that, if the defendant believed this obligation should not legally be enforced on him—though no grounds for such belief have been put forward—his proper course as a prudent man under all the circumstances would have been to submit under protest and subsequently to enter a complaint with his national authorities.

For the reasons set forth above I am of opinion, therefore, that the defendant has not made a good answer to the charge and that the complainant must succeed.

COMPLAINANT'S EXAGGERATIONS.

There only remains to consider the degree of violence employed by the defendant at the time of the assault, with a view to determining the penalty to be imposed. On this point there is considerable divergence between the evidence of the parties. The complainant alleges that, apart from the blow on the face which caused blood to flow, he also received very severe wounds on the chest which necessitated medical treatment for over two weeks. The defendant admits the blow on the face, but denies striking the complainant on the chest, and he further asserts, in his justification, that the complainant was assisted in the scuffle by at least three others. The complainant's account is supported by other witnesses, but their evidence is discounted in some cases by subsequent admissions that they were too far away to see clearly what happened, whilst the complainant's own evidence is gravely weakened by the fact that, although given every opportunity, he failed to produce any medical testimony bearing out the severity of his wounds.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CAPTURED WUCHOW MISSIONARIES.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in answer to Mr. Lumley (C. Kingston-on-Hull, East), on June 2nd, said that no news had been received of the two British missionaries captured by Chinese bandits at Taiwan. All possible steps were being taken on their behalf. No information was available as to the safety of the British subjects at Kweilin, who were understood to be travellers and not permanent residents. It was believed that Kweilin was besieged by Chinese forces, presumably belonging to one of the opposing armies of the Peking and Canton Governments. No report had reached him of the murder of any missionaries.

Lieut.-Col. Howard-Bury (Bilston, W.), asked the Foreign Secretary whether he had information with regard to the four missionaries captured by Chinese brigands when travelling from Wuchow to Kweilin; whether any steps were being taken to protect British subjects in China; and whether he would make strong representations to the Central Government and to the semi-independent provincial governors with regard to the frequent murders and outrages committed on foreigners.

Mr. MacDonald: The missionaries were captured while proceeding to Kweilin to succour some missionaries who were detained there owing to civil war between opposing Chinese factions. No information is available as to their present whereabouts. It is impossible to protect British subjects travelling in the interior except by notifying the local authorities of their route, which is done by the Consuls when circumstances demand it. If the local authorities are unable to afford proper protection, travellers are, so far as possible, warned by the Consuls. Strong representations are made in every case of murder of, and outrage on, British subjects, both to the Central Government and to the local authorities, but it must be remembered that large tracts of the country are completely out of the control of the Central or Provincial Governments.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA. THE LATE DR. MORRISON'S VIEWS.

Bishop Banister replying to a statement made in a letter published in the N.C. Daily News says:—

"It may interest you and perhaps many others, to learn, that Dr. Morrison in his later years retracted all he had said in his book, 'Against Missions and Missionaries.'"

"When Sir Matthew Nathan was Governor of Hongkong, he was anxious to make a collection of books on China, and amongst the books he collected was a presentation copy of his book from Dr. Morrison."

"After dinner one evening, at Government House, Sir Matthew Nathan invited me into his study, to show me his collection, and put into my hands this presentation copy from Morrison, directing my attention to what the Author had written in the fly leaf."

"Dr. Morrison stated that since the book was written he had been led to change his opinions regarding Missions and Missionaries, and he desired in this way to make clear his retraction of what he had once written in regard to their activities."

HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE BASE.

Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask writing from the Hongkong Club to The Times says:—

Having just read the report of the Singapore Press debate I beg a little space to quote Kipling's lines from the "Song of the Cities." They occur in the "Song of the Cities." Singapore speaks:—
"East and West must seek my aid
Ere the spent hull may dare the ports afar."

The second doorway of the wide world's trade
Is mine to loose or bar."

The words were written in 1903, but they are truer still to-day. His Majesty's Ministers might do much worse than think them well over. And even Washington Agreements do not make obsolete the words put in the month of Hongkong in the same poem:—
"Hail, Mother! Hold me fast: my Frayn sleeps
Under innumerable keels to-day.
Yet guard and husbandry, or to-morrow sweeps
Thy warships down the bay!"

I am bound, therefore, to accept the defendant's version of the occurrence and to reach the conclusion that the complainant's injuries were by no means so serious as alleged.

The finding of the Court is that the defendant be fined in the sum of 25 dollars and shall in addition pay a further sum of 25 dollars to the complainant as damages. Costs to be borne by defendant.

Mr. Weatherbe applied for and was granted a stay of execution in order to consult his legal adviser with a view to appeal.

June 29th.

Mr. Weatherbe has appealed against judgment.

INTIMATIONS

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SHOPS IN CHINA BUILDINGS (Facing QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL and the NEW STREET. For Terms, apply to—
CHINESE ESTATES, LTD.
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[976]

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PREMISES on the GROUND FLOOR of ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD, formerly occupied by THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD. Immediate Occupation: Moderate Rental.
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TO LET AT WEIHAIWEI.

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[842]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "EASTERN PRINCE" having arrived from the above Ports, on 30th June, 1924, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 7th July, 1924, at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within 15 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July, 1924, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.
St. George's Building,
Hongkong.
Telephone No. 3165.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1924. [901]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK via MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "H. Y. SON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd July.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd July or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1924. [977]

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "ROSANDRA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before the 2nd instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 19th instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1924. [975]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—Y1.

TO LET—Centrally Situated GROUND FLOOR PREMISES, suitable for a Bank or Shipping Office or Show-room. Apply—P.O. Box 280. [96]

PRIVATE HOTEL, 1 Victoria Gardens, Kowloon, Next Door New Hotel. Full Board from \$4 Per day. Special Monthly Rates for Families. Telephone K. 307. [37]

INTIMATIONS

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POPULAR
HOT AND COLD TIFFINS
\$1.00.

HOT-TIFFIN MENU.

Soup

ENTREE, or JOINT or POULTRY.

TWO VEGETABLES.

SWEETS or CHEESE.

COLD-TIFFIN MENU.

JOINT

ENTREE, or JOINT or POULTRY.

SALAD or PICKLES.

POULTRY.

SWEETS or CHEESE.

[971]

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If you suffer from any Eye Strain attend to your Eyes at once. Don't store up trouble for future years.

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

REFRACTING OPTICIANS,

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C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

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A NEW STOCK OF

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ESTIMATES FREE FOR HEATING,
HOT AND COLD WATER SYSTEMS AND
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MONUMENTALISTS IN ITALIAN MARBLE
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To Own or Selected Design.

[1458]

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consists in overcoming the cause of the trouble—the presence of excess acid in the stomach, which attacks its delicate lining and renders smooth, painless digestion impossible. For this purpose Bismarck Magnesia is unequalled for it drives away all pain sickness and distension the moment it enters the stomach. It does this by neutralising the acid, stopping fermentation, and soothing the inflamed tissues. Try Bismarck for yourself! See how quickly the pain goes. See how much better you feel. Get some from your chemist TO-DAY. But be sure it is Bismarck Magnesia, every genuine package of which bears the oval "BISMARCK" trade-mark, a little thing to look for but it's worth it, as it ensures your getting the one thing that dispels harassing stomach and bodily weakness.

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With Index. Price—\$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AT LAW.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S IMPORTANT RULINGS.

The action was continued yesterday, before his Lordship, the Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Gompertz) sitting in Admiralty Jurisdiction of the case in which the Lai Hing Steamship Company, Limited, claimed damages from the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. The action arose out of a collision, between the steamers "Apoc" and "Tai Sang" in the Canton river on July 11th last year. The "Apoc" is the plaintiff's ship. Lieut. Comdr. Conway Hake, is sitting with his Lordship on the Bench as Assessor.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Deacons) represented the plaintiff company and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Hastings, Denays and Bowley), appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship delivered two important rulings on points argued at great length on the previous day. On the first point his Lordship ruled against Mr. Potter that he could not call expert evidence (that of Capt. Arthur) in regard to certain statements made by Capt. Grant, master of the s.s. "Tai Sang". On the second point as to whether Mr. Alabaster should be permitted to amend his pleadings so as to admit a clearer allegation of negligence against the s.s. "Apoc", his Lordship said it was a very important point but he thought it was his duty to agree to the amendment of the defendants' pleadings on certain terms. If the other side, however, required to recall Capt. Grant, the master of the s.s. "Apoc", they might do so, and any additional costs incurred by so amending the pleadings would have to be borne by the defendants.

Being asked if he had any witnesses to call to contest the new point raised, Mr. Potter said he would probably like to recall Capt. Grant and the Quartermaster of the "Apoc" at that time. Unfortunately they were at sea and would not be back in port for three weeks.

"Is it possible to go on with the case now, in view of this ruling?" asked his Lordship.

Neither side appeared prepared to answer the query and his Lordship, addressing Mr. Alabaster, asked: The question is whether you desire to amend your pleadings on these terms?

Mr. Alabaster said he did not wish to amend his pleadings on those terms.

Referring to his pleadings Mr. Alabaster pointed out that certain paragraphs contained the use of the term "unseamanlike navigation," and contended that the "Apoc" as the overtaking ship should have kept out the way. Capt. Frazer for the other side had tried to get out of this difficulty by putting forward two excuses, the first of which was that the "Tai Sang" was not immediately past the "Apoc" and therefore the "Apoc" was not the overtaking ship, and secondly that the "Tai Sang" went to port and there was no need for him to slow down. Neither excuse had been borne out in evidence.

Mr. Alabaster proceeding with his opening address quoted extensively from cases and frequently used the term "racing up to the 'Tai Sang'." This led Mr. Potter to retort: Oh yes, the "Apoc" could go faster than the s.s. "Berenkaria" provided the "Berenkaria" was going slow enough.

In the afternoon, Mr. Alabaster concluded his address to the Court.

Mr. Michael, Chief Officer of the s.s. "Tai Sang" at the time of the collision was then called to give evidence for the defence. He said that when he left the bridge at 8 a.m. on July 11th the s.s. "Apoc" was approximately half to three quarters of a mile in front. At 10 a.m. the "Apoc" was roughly half a mile to one mile astern. About an hour later he was amidstships when the port steering gear broke. He immediately rushed to the fore-castle head and found that the "Tai Sang" was swinging to starboard and that they were going astern. He also noticed that the "Apoc" was bearing down on them, also swinging to starboard and apparently going astern. The ship continued in that direction until she was on the mud.

Witness stated that on the 9th April previous to the collision he received from the Dock Company a pair of steering gear chains which appeared to have been tested. It was one of these chains which broke.

After running ashore it was evident that the Captain was still going astern and that they were still swinging to starboard, due to the steering quadrant being jammed by the chains which were carried away. When they got off the mud they proceeded to repair the broken chain.

(Continued on next column.)

THE MOULDERS' STRIKE.

NO CHANGE: DEADLOCK ENSUES.

Yesterday a representative of the Daily Press was informed by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (the Hon. Mr. A. E. Wood) that there is no change in the situation regarding the strike of moulders. Mr. Wood stated that a meeting of the European employers and Chinese foundry masters had been held at the Secretariat on the previous day at which the employers stated that they could not accede to the demands of the men for an increase of pay. An offer from the employers to pay a bonus on the output of work had been rejected. The situation had now reached a deadlock, neither party being prepared to amend the offers for a settlement.

For the employers it is stated that the cost of the producing castings has in recent times increased considerably. European employers state that this increase has become especially noticeable since April, 1923, when the system of having the work done through a No. 1 contractor was dropped, at the men's request, in preference for that of being directly employed by the various yards and engineering establishments. Since then the cost of production has increased from 1.7 cents per lb. to 2.6 cents per lb., which makes it apparent that the moulders do not work so well under the direct employment system as under the contract system. The Chinese foundry masters also complain of a similar rise in the cost of production, the only difference being that the rise is spread over a longer period—something like three years. In this case, however, the men are said to have been always employed direct, so that the rise in cost of production of the castings made in the Chinese shops is due to other influences.

The Hon. Mr. Wood was unable to state what would be the next move, but so far as the employers were concerned the present economic situation would not allow of any increase of pay without a corresponding increase in output, and they contended that the only way to obtain that was by paying a bonus on output. The average present rate of pay for the moulder was \$1.15 cents per day, which worked out at roughly 80¢ a month. This, the employers contended, was quite satisfactory. Moulders, in foreign employment, said Mr. Wood, were asking 40 cents a day rise, and apprentices 10 cents. Moulders in Chinese employment were asking the same, with the addition of a nine-hour day and double pay on Sundays. When the conditions of employment were changed in foreign firms from the contract system to the "direct" system, the employers then expressed themselves quite satisfied, but now, concluded Mr. Wood, they contended that they had not had a rise in pay since 1920.

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter, witness said that the helm was jammed at an angle of 25°. The "Tai Sang" was, as far as he could remember, about 400 to 500 yards from the bank of the river, when he rushed to the fore-castle head.

Mr. Potter: Which do you regard the faster ship—the "Tai Sang" or the "Apoc"?

Witness: I think we were the faster by about a knot.

If that was so, and assuming that the officers of the "Apoc" knew it, it would not have been much use the "Apoc" trying to overhaul the "Tai Sang" when she got a mile ahead?—It was quite possible that she could overtake us if she liked.

Supporting this statement, witness said there were such things as current, cleaning fires, etc., to consider, which certainly made a difference to the speed of a vessel.

Mr. Potter asked if the current was different for both vessels, and witness said it was possible for it to be so.

Mr. Potter: I put it to you that you are mistaken in the time that the "Tai Sang" passed the "Apoc"—I can't say the exact time, but it was some time between 8 and 10 o'clock.

Re-examined by Mr. Alabaster, witness said that just before the ships collided he let go the anchor. Two officers from the "Apoc", which was close by, and an officer on the "Tai Sang" yelled:

No.

Capt. A. C. Kennedy, Assistant Marine Superintendent of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, was then called to give technical evidence as to speeds.

Mr. Alabaster briefly addressed the Court and concluded by asking the Court to find that the "Apoc" was to blame for the collision. If the Court found, on the other hand, that both ships were to blame, he asked the Court to say in what proportion.

Mr. Potter, intimating that he would address the Court at some length, the case was adjourned to Monday morning.

AMERICA'S "DAY."

HOW THE FOURTH OF JULY WAS SPENT IN HONGKONG.

Yesterday, the Fourth of July, was America's great day, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and Hongkong's American community was in *fete* from morning till night.

Even as early as 10 a.m., a band of baseball enthusiasts put in an appearance at Happy Valley for a "ball game" between the Married Men and their less fortunate Single brothers. To a certain extent the married men were deserving of reproach, for despite the provision of several barrels of excellent beer, they failed to field a full team, and the bachelors had to lend them some men to complete their side. The teams were:

SINGLE: O'Connor (pitcher), Ewing, Wilson (catcher), White, Joyner, Hogan, Lane, Johnson and Magee.

MARRIED: Bradford (catcher), Hamilton (pitcher), Harlow, Durrsmidt, Pethick, E. Shank, Wallman, Cotton, and Haynes.

As was, of course, intended, the play was marked more by merriment than skill, and all that need be said is that players and spectators alike enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Between midday and 1 p.m. Mr. William H. Gale was officially "At Home" at the U.S. Consulate-General to representatives of other nationalities. Among others, toasts to the United States and Great Britain were drunk by a large gathering, which included Captain H. Neville, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor; Pay-Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Worthington, R.N., representing Commodore H. E. Grace, R.N., Captain J. Macerendy, D.A.A., representing Colonel C. Russell-Brown, acting G.O.C.; Mr. M. J. Quist, Consul-General for the Netherlands; Mr. Sverre Berg, Consul for Norway; Mr. Karsten Larssen, acting Consul for Denmark; M. Taslane, acting Consul-General for France; Mr. J. P. Braga, Consul for Guatemala; Chev. J. M. Alves, Consul for Brazil; Mr. C. de Albuquerque e Castro, Consul-General for Portugal; the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, Director of Public Works; Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth and Mr. E. W. Carpenter of the P.W.D.; the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney-General; the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall and the Hon. Mr. Chau Siu-ki; the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak; the Hon. Mr. C. Montague Eds; Mr. H. Bickett; Mr. H. R. B. Hancock; Mr. G. M. Young; Mr. H. B. L. Dowling; Mr. Ho Fook; Mr. Ho Kwong; Mr. R. B. Wade, Commissioner of the Chinese Customs; Commander H. B. Robinson, R.N.; Mr. A. C. V. Toffe; the Rev. H. Copley Moyle; the Rev. T. B. Powell; the Rev. Fr. F. B. Noval; Mr. M. J. Cox; Mr. H. Lowcock and Mr. J. M. da Rocha.

In the afternoon, a very enjoyable informal reception, which took the form of a dance, was given by the American community to their friends, and the number of these that they possess among the British and other foreign residents was shown by the very large and representative gathering of the latter who attended.

H.E. the Governor arrived early in the proceedings, attended by his A.D.C., Capt. Neville. Sir Claud Seyern was also among the guests.

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

I.R.C. "A" v. K.C.C. "A."

Playing on their own ground on Thursday, I.R.C. "A" beat K.C.C. "A" by 67 games to 32. Scores:

S. A. Ismail and A. H. Modar (I.R.C.) beat Wheeler and Mason, 7-4; beat Monaghan and Green, 9-2; beat Ramsey and Hyde, 7-4. (23-10).

J. S. A. Currie and S. A. B. Ismail (I.R.C.) beat Wheeler and Mason, 10-1; beat Monaghan and Green, 10-1; lost to Ramsey and Hyde, 5-6. (25-8).

O. Ismail and L. A. Razack (I.R.C.) beat Wheeler and Mason, 8-3; beat Monaghan and Green, 6-5; lost to Ramsey and Hyde, 5-6. (19-14).

I.R.C. "B" v. H.K.C.C.

Playing at home yesterday, I.R.C. "B" went down to Hongkong C.C. by 36 games to 63. Scores:

A. and N. B. Kitchell (I.R.C.) lost to Aubrey and Henderson, 5-6; lost to Stark and Raiton, 1-19; lost to Mitchell and Howell, 4-7. (10-23).

S. Cassimblay and S. A. R. Bux (I.R.C.) lost to Aubrey and Henderson, 3-8; lost to Stark and Raiton, 4-7; lost to Mitchell and Howell, 5-6. (12-21).

S. S. Hussain and S. A. G. Mohamed (I.R.C.) lost to Aubrey and Henderson, 5-6; lost to Stark and Raiton, 2-9; beat Mitchell and Howell, 7-4. (14-19).

ANOTHER COURT MARTIAL.

PRIVATE'S "REGIMENTAL" HAIRCUT.

Before a District Court Martial held at Murray Barracks yesterday, Pte. A. Norris, 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment, was charged with striking Lieut. Cpl. Champ and using abusive language towards him.

Major R. S. S. Paton, of the East Surrey Regiment, was President of the Court Martial, and Lieut. E. J. Cooper appeared as "prisoner's friend," while Lieut. A. E. Cotton prosecuted.

Lieut. Cpl. Champ said that on June 19th he took the accused to the regimental barber's shop for a hair-cut. When this had been performed, the accused struck the witness on the nose and used an abusive expression.

In answer to Lieut. Cooper, witness said that he took the accused to the barber's shop, because the accused was under close arrest at the time.

Lieut. Cooper: Who originally placed him under arrest?—I did, Sir.

Can you tell me the difference between a regimental hair-cut and an ordinary one?—A regimental hair-cut is done very short, while an ordinary hair-cut is not so short.

Does that mean that the head is almost shaved?—Yes, Sir.

Who ordered this regimental hair-cut for the accused?—I told the barber to give the accused a regimental hair-cut.

Was there an escort for the accused when he was taken to the barber shop?—Only myself.

When the barber had finished did you look at his head?—Yes.

The Indian barber testified that after the hair-cut the accused struck the Lance-Corporal and "used a bad word." Witness could not say exactly what words were used.

The accused was found guilty of striking the Lance-Corporal, but not guilty on the second count. Sentence will be promulgated in due course.

HOUSEBOY "DANDY."

DISPUTE OVER SUITCASE AT KOWLOON COURT.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a young Chinese house boy was charged with stealing a suitcase full of clothes from another house boy.

Defendant pleaded that on June 26th he called on the complainant at his house. Complainant said that he wanted to put the suitcase in a house boys' club for safe-keeping, as he had not room for it in his cubicle. Defendant said he did not think that that would be a safe thing to do, and suggested the house of a friend of his own as a better repository for it. Complainant agreed, and handed over the suitcase. Later he asked for it back. Defendant returned it, and complainant at once gave him into custody on a charge of stealing it.

Complainant said that after the defendant called on him, they both went out together, leaving the door of the cubicle unlocked. While they were walking, witness missed the defendant. Returning home, he found the door of his cubicle locked on the inside. A coolie got in through the open window, and admitted witness, who found that the suitcase had disappeared.

When he next met defendant, he accused him of stealing the suitcase. Defendant at first denied it, but afterwards admitted having done so. When he restored the property, witness had him arrested.

Remarking that there were certain rather strange features in the case, his Worship remanded the defendant until Monday morning.

POSTMAN'S "KNOCK."

GAOL FOR MAN WHO KEPT BACK LETTERS.

When Lam Cheung was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with having detained or delayed the delivery of 65 letters at Yau-mai between April 10th and June 19th, Inspector Blackman explained that the defendant had been employed by the Post Office as a postman, but on June 30th was dismissed for misconduct.

Last Thursday morning a hawker handed the new postman a bundle of letters which he said had been given to him by the defendant to take care of for the latter.

Asked by the Magistrate (Mr. E. W. Hamilton) why the man had handed the letters to the hawker, the Inspector explained that the addresses were a little out of the way and the defendant was too lazy to deliver them at once.

His Worship, addressing the accused, said that through sheer laziness he had detained a number of letters. As a public servant, he had a duty to perform, and he had not performed it. He would go to prison with hard labour for one month.

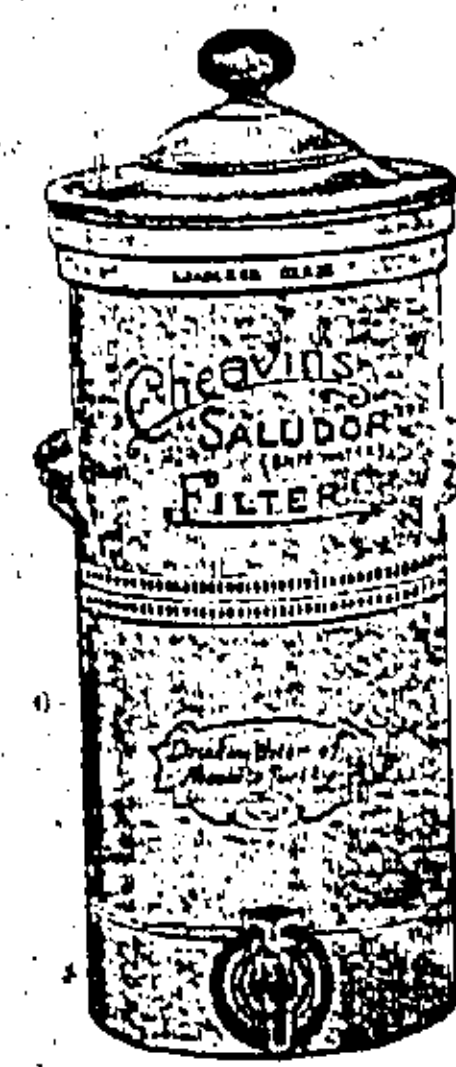
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

1 Qt. 8.50	4 Qt. 15.00
2 Qt. 10.50	6 Qt. 19.50
3 Qt. 12.50	10 Qt. 35.00

FILTERS

1 Gln. 16.50	'High Pressure'
2 " 18.50	25.00 ea.
3 " 22.50	
4 " 35.00	
6 " 40.00	



'Travellers'

35.00 ea.

Also Teakwood
Meat Safes and Ice Chests.

HARDWEAR DEPT.

HOUBIGANT'S QUELQUES FLEURS PERFUME

AND

CREME EN BEAUTE.

We have Just Received a Fresh Supply of the above—
place Your Order Early to avoid disappointment.

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

COLUMBIA ENGLISH RECORDS

For MAY
ARRIVED.

ANDERSON'S.

Wm Powell Ltd

Telephone C. 3146.

NEW STOCK OF
Gentlemen's

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY

Just Unpacked.



There are many Smart Colour-
ings in Grey, Brown, Navy,
Tan also Black and White.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY IS UNEQUALLED FOR
DURABILITY AND SMART APPEARANCE.
TIES TO MATCH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.
REMINDER.
THE OPEN AIR CONCERT for Members and Friends will take place on the Club Grounds THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 P.M. (Weather permitting). [989]

FOR SALE

NEBACAR Five Months' Old. Bitten 500 Miles. Excellent Condition.—\$300. Also Sailing DINGHY—15 feet Decker Fore and Aft, Junk Rigged, all Fittings.—\$150. Apply: R. R. BEAUCHAMP, Harbour Office. [985]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINESE MERCHANTS' BANK, LTD.
WINDING UP ORDER MADE ON THE 24th DAY OF JULY, 1924.

DATE and Place of FIRST MEETING.
CREDITORS—THURSDAY, THE 17th DAY OF JULY, 1924, at 10.30 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Office of the Receiver.
CONTRIBUTORIES—THURSDAY, THE 17th DAY OF JULY, 1924, at 11.30 o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Office of the Receiver.
Dated this 4th day of July, 1924.
Sd. HUGH A. NISBET,
Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator. [936]

S.S. "PEI-HO."

SERVICES CONTRACTUÉES DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, HAVRE, BORDEAUX and COGNAC, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 11th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.
All Claims must be sent in to us on or before the 14th instant, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. RODENFISER, Acting Agent. [987]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

THE Steamship "OLDEKERK" (6)
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are advised that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 8th July, 1924, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July, 1924, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES, General Agents. [970]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "JEYPORE".

ARRIVED HONGKONG on 1st July, 1924.
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
This Vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf, S. E. A. and R. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. [979]

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INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE above Society require the Services of a Third INSPECTOR. Salary—\$150 Per Month and \$50 Travelling Allowance. Preference will be given to Candidates with a Working Knowledge of the Chinese language. Applications to be made in Writing, with Copies of References to—
B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o THE H. K. TELEGRAPH CO.
[982]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1924, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 24 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.—

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. At Hongkong.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. At Tientsin and Hongkong only.
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER. At Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, will be—
On £20 DEBENTURES: £ 0. 0.
Less Tax at 4/6 in the £ 2. 8. 2/6
Net amount payable 9. 3. 3/5

On £100 DEBENTURES: £ 0. 0.
Less Tax at 4/6 in the £ 13. 6.
Net amount payable £2. 6. 6.

On £500 DEBENTURES: £15. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 4/6 in the £ 3. 7. 6.
Net amount payable £11. 12. 6.

Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand Barring Rate of Exchange of the Day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
(Sgd.) P. C. YOUNG,
General Manager. [986]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIP during the Months of JULY to SEPTEMBER, from Hongkong to Pootung (Cape) (Anchorage) and Return, Calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New "Fast" Well-appointed Steamer "HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80. For the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Pootung. Duration of Stay at Pootung—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting).
The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Pootung Anchorage to Pootung City, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to
DOUGLAS LARBAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [998]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 3 of 1924.

In the Goods of CHAK CHIU HANG late of No. 104, Queen's Road Central, and of No. 7, Fung Wong Terrace, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Medical Practitioner, deceased.

BETWEEN CHAN SHUN CHO, Plaintiff
and
CHAK HOOK TING, Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order of the Supreme Court dated the 25th day of JUNE 1924, Jone HENNESSY, Esq., of Canton Bank Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Accountant, was appointed Administrator pendente lite of the Estate and Effects of the above-named CHAK CHIU HANG deceased, and that no Person except the Jone HENNESSY Esq. or Person authorised by him is empowered to give a valid discharge for the Receipt of any Monies due to the said deceased or to Sell or otherwise deal with any part of the Assets of the said deceased.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1924.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO.,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff. [980]

WANTED.

APPOINTMENT in HONGKONG by A Young Scotsman. Excellent Knowledge of Shipping and Shipbroking of all description. First Class Reference and Qualifications. Offers to ALAN SCOTT VENTURE, 112, Hillfield Avenue, London, N. 8.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to read Home.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

AN OFFICIAL RECEPTION will be held on FRIDAY, JULY 5th, from 12.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. in celebration of the National Holiday of the United States.

WILLIAM H. GALE,
American Consul-General.
[974]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. J. M. SHROFF has No Authority to Act for Us in any Capacity whatsoever.
"THE WORLD THEATRE."
By T. C. WU (T. C. WANG)
General Manager.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1924. [988]

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT (Certificated)
Requires POSITION as ad. Expert Accountant, Auditor, Stenographer, Statistician, Commercial Mathematician. Experience Commercial, Railway and Estate Accountancy. Keen, Ambitious and Capable. Highest References. Will pay Own Passage on Guaranteed of Position after proving Capabilities. WILTON MAURER, Stoughton, Emsworth, HANTS. Cables: MAURER, Wadderton, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

ONE CERTIFICATE for 75 Shares Nos. 56180/56189 (25 shares) & Nos. 56180/56229 (50 shares) in this Company standing in the Name of CHOW PENG, deceased, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof, the above document be not forthcoming, other Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1924. [933]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 6225 dated Hongkong 25th April, 1917, for 10 Shares numbered 68635/68671, 68684 and 68124, and Certificate No. 4068 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 10 Shares of this Bank numbered 53136/53145 inclusive, Both registered in the Name of Mrs. ELIZABETH HANNAH HADLEY MITCHELL and Certificate No. 3483 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 5 Shares numbered 27631/27635 inclusive and Certificate No. 3544 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 5 Shares numbered 32529/32570, 32583/32590, 14487/14492, 30481/30485, 30416 and Certificate No. 4065 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 15 Shares of this Bank numbered 53176, 50327/50338, 53134/53135 all Three registered in the Name of Mr. WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL have been DESTROYED by FIRE, and should be cancelled and Certificate produced to the Bank before the 25th JULY, 1924. New Certificates for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. NS 6225, NS 4068, NS 3483, NS 3544 and NS 4065, will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. H. BARLOW,
Acting Chief Manager. [941]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE Certificate No. 848 for One Silver Share No. 119 now converted into Five Gold Shares in this Society standing in the Name of TAKATA & CO., Ltd. (Herein declared LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a Certificate for the Five Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager. [973]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
IN LIQUIDATION.
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

THE Administratrix of the Estate of GEORGE EDWARD MAY deceased has requested the Liquidator of this Company to effect the Issue of Scrip for the Shares in the Hongkong Tramways, Limited, to which, under the Terms of the Liquidation, the Deceased is entitled by virtue of the holding of 200 Shares in this Company, without production of Certificate Nos. FF 220, FF 230 and FF 237 representing 101, 102 and 99 Shares Nos. 177976 to 178075, and 69549 to 69648, upon the statement that the said Certificate Nos. FF 220, FF 230 and 617 Have been LOST or DESTROYED, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the Date hereof No Claim or Representation in respect thereof be made at This Office the said Certificate will thereafter be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Attorney for the Liquidator.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1924. [954]

ANITA STEWART

"Sowing the Wind."

Felix, the Cat, in "Felix Goes on Strike."

International News.

TO-DAY TILL SUNDAY

CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

IDEAL BEVERAGES

WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

"PYERIS"

SPARKLING-MINERAL TABLE WATER

Healthful and Refreshing.
Blends excellently with Whisky.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER BEER

Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

"FORMAZONE"

Possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne; it has a delicious flavour.

Phone 436.

Phone 436.

A S WATSON & CO. LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

BIRTHS.

AGLEY.—At Peking, on June 25th, the wife of Sir FRANCIS AGLEY, Inspector-General of Customs, of a son.

GILLESPIE.—At Shanghai, on June 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. D. GILLESPIE, Dairen, a son.

KUMSOO.—At Shanghai, on June 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Y. S. KUMSOO, a son.

SULLIVAN.—At Shanghai, on June 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. SULLIVAN, 5 daughter.

DEATHS.

BRENNAN.—At Shanghai, on June 27th, Mrs. BRENNAN, widow of the late WILLIAM BRENNAN, C. M. Customs, aged 82 years.

HAMLIN.—At Tientsin, on June 26th, Capt. WILLIAM PETERSON HAMLIN, aged 81 years.

SCHONER.—At Shanghai, on June 26th, as the result of injuries sustained in the recent motorcar accident, EDWARD C. SCHONER, aged 43 years.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 5TH, 1924.

GOOD ENGLISH NOVELS: CHINA NEEDED.

In this age of free education all people of the Anglo-Saxon race may be said to be readers. It is sometimes said that the cinema, motoring, broadcasting, and the picture paper are destroying, if they have not actually already destroyed, the taste for reading serious books. But does not the annual output of serious books from the publishing offices of the world plainly refute this presumption? Surely it can be said that, each year, the ranks of the really serious readers are recruited more and more from those who have benefited by free education. Some of the members of Labour Government of Great Britain, for instance, have proved beyond cavil that lowly birth does not always mean a lifelong ignorance of the gems of English literature. A taste for the thoughts and ideas of the literary giants, present and past, is indeed, very commonly found in the artisan class in Great Britain. It is always difficult to estimate the influence of any great

author, especially during his own lifetime. Kipling has brought before many thousands of readers vivid pictures of India. CONRAD has made a large number of readers realise facts about life in the Tropics. A few attempts have been made by English writers to do something of the same sort as regards the Far East. "JOHN PARIS," an author who is reputed to have been, for some time, an official at the Embassy at Tokyo has recently sought to give the world an impression of Japan different from what they get, for instance, from the books of LAFORD HERN. We cannot imagine that "JOHN PARIS" two novels have won the approval of Sir CHARLES ELIOT, H.B.M. Minister, who is himself a lucid and most thoughtful writer on Eastern subjects. These books do not show us the real Japan; they are almost as much of a burlesque as the famous Gilbert and Sullivan play called "The Mikado." Yet we think that the average Anglo-Saxon has ideas about Japan less vague than those he has about China. A large number of books have been published about China by missionaries and travellers, and some few by British residents in the Far East who did not write from the missionary point of view. There are few more readable and informing than the works of PUTMAN WEALE, who has been a most industrious writer on all sorts of topics—chiefly political—concerning China. His "Indiscreet Letters from Peking" are delightful; some of his novels have been well worth reading. But the great novelist who will interpret the life of the Chinese to the Anglo-Saxon race has not yet "arrived." It is an interesting speculation as to whether any one of the thousands of Chinese boys and girls who have had an advanced education in the English language will succeed in giving us the novels that we need. We are not very sanguine. It must be a most difficult task to write a story in a foreign language which will win the approval of the critical English novel-reading public. No one denies to the Chinese the gift of imagination. It is not improbable that their ideas about a plot, or the development of a story, are as different to the English ideas on that subject as is the music of China different from that of Great Britain. Perhaps we shall awaken one morning to read of the publication of a great novel concerning China. Let us hope that travellers who have seen only the coast ports will not make the attempt. Success can be expected only from another KIPLING—some writer whose youthful impressions were formed in the country which is the background of his books. If only we could have the real thoughts and life of the Chinese people made vivid in an English novel with a popularity of a "best seller," ideas about China in Britain and America would be less crude than they generally are.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

BRITISH ROYALTY AT OPENING.
LONDON, July 4th.

The Prince of Wales, as honorary President of the British Olympic Association, and Prince Henry proceeded to Paris this morning to attend the opening of the Olympic Games.

SIAMESE PRINCE IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 4th.

Prince Paraghatra, brother of the King of Siam, has arrived in Paris and will stay for a month.

THE "RED ARMY."

COMPARATIVELY SMALL.

TROTSKY'S DENIAL.

MOSCOW, July 4th.

The Hosta Agency publishes a declaration by Trotsky ridiculing the recent statements in the Commons that the strength of the Red Army was 1,300,000. He says the strength of the Red Army is now under 600,000, and that the Soviet will attempt a further reduction.

If Messrs. MacDonald and Herriot will take the initiative in the reduction of armaments in Europe the Soviet will give them their entire support.

U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

ARRIVAL AT MOLTAN.

ALLAHABAD, July 4th.

The American world fliers have arrived at Moltan.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLAHABAD, July 3rd.

The American fliers have arrived at Amballa. One machine is suffering from a leaky cylinder and a spare is being despatched from Lahore.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

SPANISH TROOPS AND RIFLES.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Disquieting reports are trickling through from Madrid, showing that the Spanish forces are engaged in heavy fighting against Rif tribesmen in Morocco. The communiques acknowledge that eight officers, including two natives, have been wounded, some seriously, and a hundred soldiers, mostly natives, have been killed or wounded.

A Spanish military aeroplane was brought down at Tetuan, when a captain and lieutenant were mortally wounded.

A Spanish column has reached Tazza Sotano with supplies. It reports that falling back is difficult, as the enemy is firing from both sides of the Bujaireh River. The casualties are not yet known. The communiques add that numbers of the Rif, have established themselves firmly, and cut the communications in two places. Strong detachments will be sent to dislodge them and prevent the isolation of other Spanish positions but the Spaniards may first have to assume the defensive before following up the attacks with counter-offensives.

The seriousness of the situation is indicated by the fact that the Premier, Senor de Rivera, intends to visit the front next week.

HOME BUILDING TRADE

DISPUTE.

WORKERS ADAMANT.

LONDON, July 3rd.

The Building Operatives Federation has declined to avail itself of the employers' decision to postpone the issue of lockout notices. It declares that unless an increase of the hourly rate and the provision of a guaranteed week is introduced by July 5th, labour must be withdrawn.

SARAWAK AGENT AT

WEMBLEY.

LONDON, July 3rd.

The Tinn Mada of Sarawak will act as Commissioner at the Sarawak pavilion at Wembley, in place of Mr. H. E. Dehson, who died on July 1st.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

HOME BOXING.

WELTER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

KID LEWIS RETAINS TITLE.

LONDON, July 3rd.

In the contest for the welter-weight championship of Great Britain, fought at the Albert Hall, Kid Lewis, the holder, won on points from Johnny Brown, of Hamilton.

Brown did most of the attacking in the early rounds, doing well in long range work. There was a good deal of clinching. Lewis was warned for holding.

The Londoner improved from the fifth round and scored with a good variety of blows, establishing a lead on points at the halfway stage.

In the eleventh round Brown got home several lefts to the face and a right swing to the jaw.

There were several sharp rallies towards the end, Lewis winning narrowly.

HOME CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE P. S. AFRICA.

LONDON, July 3rd.

At Bradford, in the match between Yorkshire and the South Africans, the weather was dull and threatening, the attendance small and the wicket good. There was a ten-minute interruption on account of rain before lunch and there was rain during luncheon.

The South Africans made 270. Nourse contributed 68 by magnificent driving and powerful cutting, scoring 11 fours. His innings occupied 90 minutes. Taylor compiled 79 in 175 minutes and hit 10 fours, but was cautious afterwards. It was a bright innings, lasting 4 hours and 35 minutes. Macaulay took 6 wickets for 68 runs. Rain stopped play after tea.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

SEMI-FINAL GAMES.

LONDON, July 3rd.

At Wimbledon the weather was cool and cloudy. There was a moderate attendance.

Lacoste opposed Williams in the first semi-final. Lacoste's position and footwork were superior and he took the first set 6-1. Williams frequently returning into the net. In the second set the American improved; driving and volleying delightfully he won 6-3. Lacoste led 4-2 in the third set when rain interrupted and continued. The prospect of resumption is doubtful.

LATER.

The match was resumed before a sparse attendance. Lacoste beat Williams 6-1, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Williams made a great effort to retrieve his position but Lacoste was tenacious and most accurate in his hard driving. Williams served an unusual number of double faults.

Borotra won the other semi-final. He was not extended. Raymond put up a plucky fight but was handicapped by an injured ankle.

Borotra beat Raymond, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5.

In the ladies' doubles semi-final, Mrs. Covel and Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Shepherd Barrow, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

Miss Helen Wills and Mrs. Wightman beat Miss Goss and Mrs. Jessup, 8-6, 6-4.

HOME GOLF.

LONDON, July 3rd.

In a four-ball golf match at Chantilly, Hagen and Sarazen, the Americans, defeated the leading French professionals in Massy and Gassiat, over 36 holes, by 2 up and one to play. Stakes amounted to Frs. 10,000.

OLYMPIC POLO.

AMERICA DEFEATS BRITAIN.

PARIS, July 3rd.

The United States beat Britain in the Olympic polo contest by 10 goals to 2.

NOTORIOUS RUSSIAN TRIAL.

SPIES SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LENINGRAD, July 3rd.

The notorious espionage trial, known as "the case of the thirteen," has ended. Seven of the accused have been sentenced to death, including the Liberal statesman's nephew Koni and the Commander of a mine layer, while Miss Skalon, a sister of charity, and daughter of the ex-Viceroy of Poland, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for complicity.

ALLIES AND REPARATIONS.

THE CONFERENCE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL CIRCLES OFFENDED.

PARIS, July 3rd.

The terms of the British invitation to the interallied conference, specifying the basis of the proposed discussions, have offended French official circles, judging from a statement issued by the Quai d'Orsay. This declares that the British memorandum binds nobody but the authors and adds that the French Government intends to preserve complete liberty of action with regard to the suggestions with which the British Foreign Office has accompanied its invitation with out first consulting Paris. The statement points out that France is free, before or at the conference, to submit any proposals it likes, whether in harmony with British suggestions or not.

RUHR COAL DELIVERIES.

COLOGNE, July 3rd.

The Ruhr mineowners have notified the cancellation of their agreement with the Inter-Allied Commission regarding reparations deliveries, on the ground that the German Government has declined financial assistance and it is impossible for the industry to bear the burden alone.

MILITARY CONTROL IN

GERMANY.

ALLIES' REPLY TO BERLIN.

LONDON, July 3rd.

The Conference of Ambassadors has agreed on the main lines of the allied reply to the German Note, concerning military control.

POWER OF HOUSE OF

COMMONS.

SUPREME FINANCIAL AUTHORITY.

LONDON, July 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes, referring to the House of Lords' rejection of the War Charges Validity Bill on Tuesday said the House of Commons were the supreme authority on finance and the Government would take an early opportunity to make the will of the House prevail. He hoped they would receive general support from all sections of the House.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NO NOMINATION YET.

A RECORD BALLOT.

NEW YORK, July 4th.

The Democratic Convention adjourned after the first ballot with the deadlock as strong as ever. The committee will meet again this afternoon to continue balloting until the Presidential candidate is nominated.

This Convention has broken the record for the number of ballots, a record made at Charleston, Baltimore, in 1870, when Douglas was nominated on the 50th ballot.

In view of the deadlock the leaders have been consulted in regard to amending the rules, but the managers of Messrs. McAdoo and Smith declined to accede.

Judge Rockwell, on behalf of Mr. McAdoo, assailed the "favorite sons" who created the deadlock as constituting an "outrage and a travesty."

A novel plan to end the deadlock was presented by one delegate, who suggested that McAdoo should be nominated President and Smith, Vice-President, thus forming a so-called "Protestant dry and Catholic wet ticket."

EARLIER CABLES.

A "DARK HORSE."

NEW YORK, July 3rd.

The chief feature of to-day's Democratic balloting was the switching over of three States from Mr. McAdoo's banner. Two of these, Mississippi and Missouri, went solidly in favour of Mr. Ralston, who, though still far behind the leaders, is beginning to be regarded in some quarters as the long-sought "dark horse."

Altogether twelve ballots were taken before the supper adjournment, the last of which gave Mr. McAdoo 427 votes, Mr. Smith 320, Mr. Ralston 92 and Mr. Davis 61.

LATEST CABLES.

HUNGARIAN LOAN.

NEW YORK, July 4th.

The whole of the American share of the Hungarian loan has been subscribed.

FAR EASTERN CABLE

NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA AND GERMANY.

POINTS OF NEW AGREEMENT.

A BERLIN VERSION.

LONDON, July 4th.

A message from Berlin announces that German-Chinese negotiations have resulted in an agreement under which German private possessions will be restored; the German-Asiatic Bank recovers its premises at Peking and Hankow and will be re-established as before the war.

The Chinese war damages claim is to be settled by the surrender of Chinese Railway Loan securities.

CHINA AND FOREIGN LOANS.

FINANCIAL MORALITY.

LONDON, July 4th.

Commenting on the Chinese Government's decision to resume the full service of loans, the *Manchester Guardian* says the action of certain governments in continuing from motives of self-interest, to turn a blind eye on the treaty concluded five years ago is not an inspiring example of financial morality, and it is a good thing that China, for her part, has now seen fit to bring the episode to an end.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

NEW CHINESE PREMIER.

DR. KOO TO ACT TEMPORARILY.

PEKING, July 3rd.

It appears that the mandate was issued without Dr. Wellington Koo's concurrence, and Dr. Wellington Koo called on the President this morning with the intention of declining the appointment, pointing out that the work at the Wai-chiao was heavy, and that the forthcoming Sino-Russian negotiations would make additional calls on his time.

President Tsao Kun, however, insisted that Dr. Wellington Koo, as senior member of the Cabinet, should carry on the Premiership affairs.

Dr. Wellington Koo eventually acquiesced, but he requested President Tsao Kun to nominate a new Premier as soon as possible.

OSAKA TRAM WORKERS ON

STRIKE.

OSAKA, July 3rd.

The street-car drivers and conductors struck to-night.

THE CHINA INDEMNITY

BILL.

THE FULL TEXT.

The following is the full text of the Bill to make further provision for the application of money paid on account of the China Indemnity.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) Any sums received at my time after the first day of December, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, on account of the China Indemnity shall, instead of being paid into the Exchequer and applied in the manner as the new sinking fund, be paid to a fund to be called "the China Indemnity Fund," and, subject purposes which are in the opinion of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, beneficial to the mutual interests of His Majesty and of the Republic of China, as the said Secretary of State may from time to time determine.

(2) Any expenses incurred by the said Secretary of State in or in connection with or for the purposes of the administration of the China Indemnity Fund shall be defrayed out of that fund.

(3) The said Secretary of State shall cause to be prepared, in such form as the Treasury may from time to time direct, in respect of each financial year an account showing the receipts and expenditure in that year in respect of the China Indemnity Fund, and the said account shall be examined by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and shall, together with his report thereon, be laid before the House of Commons as soon as may be after the end of the year which it relates.

(4) This Act may be cited as the China Indemnity (Application) Act, 1924. (2) Sub-section (2) of section seven of the Finance Act, 1900, is hereby repealed. The Bill was presented by Mr. Ponsonby, supported by the Prime Minister and Mr. William Graham and has been read a first time.

THE COST OF LIVING

IN AMERICA.

GEE! IT'S CHEAP!

The Americans who have come over for Wembley tell me that everything in London seems ridiculously cheap. One of them said: "Gee! a dollar goes four times as far in England as in America."

Now that the Atlantic season is in full swing, this question of shilling versus dollar is of extreme interest. Not only are Americans pouring into England by the thousand, but Britishers, on pleasure and business, and as emigrants, are pouring into the States.

Few of the latter know anything about the American cost of living, about American food, American clothes, American hotels. Yet, when they land in New York, they will find themselves up against one of the queerest problems on earth—that of "shillings versus dollars."

Roughly speaking, what the shilling stands for in England, the dollar stands for in the United States. There are two ways of living in one of the big cities of the States, and as you pay your money you can make your choice.

You can either put up at a hotel like the palatial Plaza or the gigantic Pennsylvania, both in New York, the latter of which has 3,000 bedrooms and 3,000 bathrooms; or you can go to a boarding-house.

For your room in a first-class Chicago or New York hotel you will pay from 21 to 28s. a night, not including breakfast. Your room in an excellent boarding-house with every modern convenience will cost you only from 8s. upwards. I have lived in an "apartment hotel," quite most droll to Mr. Pierpont Morgan in Madison Avenue for eighteen dollars a week for rooms.

The difference between the hotel price and the outside restaurant food price, and for exactly the same article, is in excess.

An orange that costs 1s. in a good hotel costs outside perhaps anything from 2d. to 3d. Fruit on the East Side of New York costs a fourth or fifth what it costs inside the New York hotels. And it is literally true that if a man cares "to take a chance" and find lodgings on the East Side he can live there, if he buys his own food, for 30s. to \$2.50 a week.

The American food is the cleanest and most varied in the world. Denmark, perhaps, excepted. Your piping hot rolls are often served in glazed paper, and your butter always on ice. Your cream may be in a sealed jar, and so on through the courses.

But you have always to keep that fatal "dollar versus shilling" before your mind. You are astonished to find after the first few weeks that your English shillings, changed into American dollars, have taken wings into themselves.

TIPS FOR EVERYONE.

For where you give an English waiter sixpence, you give the American a "quarter," equal to a shilling. The shilling tip miraculously becomes the dollar, or 4s. To the chambermaid after one or two nights in a hotel you give a dollar instead of a shilling or two. You tip from the moment you arrive at your hotel, your pocket bulging with dollar bills, until you leave with your pockets depleted. You tip the man who carries your bag into the hotel and up into your room. If you ask for ice-water you tip the "bell-hop," or page, who brings it. In a word, you tip everything that moves on two legs, except the elevator boy and the telephone girl.

The visitor to America should always keep two rules before him, if he wants to make a dollar go as far as possible. He should never let his tip after a meal exceed 10 to 12 per cent. of the bill, and he should never ask for "extras" in his hotel. It is the "extras" which cost the money.

Clothes cost a great deal more in America than in England. In the States "customs" or "made-to-measure" suits are the exception. Even the best tailored men often wear the "ready-made." But the American "ready-made" is not like the English.

A first-class London tailor told me the other day that the American "ready-made" is one of the best-cut suits in the world. The big American house like Brooks' or Macy's uses for the original "block" a perfectly-cut suit, and then models upon that original a hundred or more fittings. A Madison Avenue house once showed me some thousands of suits for all sorts and conditions of humanity—for tall men with short legs, and short men with long legs. For men fat and lean, round and square. And all perfectly tailored.

Such a "ready-made" suit will cost anything from 40 dollars or 50, upwards to 85s. A "custom" suit will, however, cost half as much to almost twice as much again. Where a man pays seven guineas in England he will pay fourteen in New York or San Francisco.

Travel in America is very expensive. The "tuppence a mile" of England is apt to become 3d. or 4d. or even nearly 6d. Five cents or 2d. is the usual American street car or tram fare. For that you can ride as long as you like and where you like, but as you usually don't like or want to ride more than a few hundred yards at a time, this 2d. mounts up.

"Booking" for a railway journey in America is for the newcomer a trifle involved. First you get your ordinary "train" or "coach" ticket, which carries you in the ordinary compartment. If you want to sleep on the train—and I personally took half a dozen journeys varying from one thousand to two thousand miles at a stretch—I know how often it is necessary to sleep you take a "Pullman" ticket in addition. This adds another 50 per cent. to your fare, so that every mile you travel "you" leave sixpence on the track."

Against all this, however, has to be set America's high wages and big fees.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SURGERY AND CANCER.

A USEFUL MEMORANDUM.

A Medical Correspondent writing in a London paper says:—

No medical problem is at the present moment receiving such world-wide and continuous attention as that of cancer; and from every point of view, racial, regional, occupational, histological, and bacteriological, it is being systematically approached by the keenest researching minds in every civilised country. As a result, the literature on the subject in each year is already attaining such vast dimensions as to be beyond the scope for practical purposes of any but specialists devoted to the subject. The task that the Ministry of Health has undertaken, therefore, by means of a special departmental committee, under the able chairmanship of Sir George Newman, of summarising at intervals in a series of brief and instructed memoranda the salient features of its various aspects, is worthy of the highest commendation, and should prove of the utmost value.

Issued to local authorities, these pamphlets are available for every medical practitioner, and will enable the general physician in busy practice to keep himself abreast of cancer research and treatment in a way otherwise impossible to him; while it would be difficult to over-estimate their educational value to the community at large. This is especially the case since in the train of any widely-feared, inexact-understood, and fatal disorder such as cancer, swarms of conscious and unconscious charlatans, to say nothing of well-meaning and ardent amateurs, are ready to take toll of the hope and credulity of sufferers. And it is to be hoped, therefore, that the existence of these memoranda—studiously free from bias and couched in temperate and not too technical language—will receive the widest possible attention.

In the third of the series just published (Cancer III. Ministry of Health, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1, May 16th, 1924) a typical and very common kind of cancer, that of the breast, is comprehensively dealt with, and particularly from the view of early surgical operation. In the present state of our knowledge it is, in fact, the best example of the possibilities and results of surgical treatment, for two reasons. In the first place it is probably the easiest to discover in its very earliest and painless stages, and early discovery is, of course, of vital importance. And in the second it is anatomically the most favourably-placed for the complete removal that is now practised, namely, the extirpation of the whole affected organ, together with all its tributary lymphatic channels, down which secondary infection may possible spread.

CURES EFFECTED.

As the pamphlet points out, modern methods and aseptic methods have relieved the actual operation of most of its terrors, and whereas in older days the sufferer was confined to bed for many weeks and perhaps months, convalescence from the actual operation is now, as a rule, only a matter of a fortnight or two. Moreover, the results of early and radical operation are far more gratifying than in less accessible sites; and as the records show, there is a resulting average prolongation of life of many years. When it is remembered that the average duration of life of untreated cases is seldom as much as three years, and that even in the days of less complete removal, 25 per cent. of those operated upon were alive and well at the end of this period, it may be regarded as a triumph of the modern and more complete operation now practised that this percentage has increased to 60, and according to some authorities 75 per cent.

Indeed, it is certain that in many cases the word cure can be justifiably used in its widest and most popular sense, since no recurrence has taken place and the sufferer has attained the normal expectation of life.

Later, it may well be, that increasing knowledge will enable us to dispense with the surgical method. But at present it is quite certain that, none other holds so sure a prospect of cure or alleviation, provided only—and this of the utmost importance—that there has been no temporising, and unnecessary delay.

DOLLARS AND-DOLLARS.

He did not come here on a "tourist" boat, but on an ordinary steamer from America. Which makes the story strange. He wanted some money of local currency, and striding into a well-known Agency near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank he threw a bundle of "greenbacks" of fair denomination at the counter.

What's your rate? he demanded, with a business-like look in his eyes. The clerk at the counter referred him to the official who has to deal with money-changing gentry from the U.S.

"Fifty-one," was the rate quoted. The visitor stormed. "Fifty-one," he cried; "why I was offered fifty-two along the street and on the boat I can get fifty-four!" And, gasping with indignation and calling curses upon rapacious agencies, he took himself out of the office and made for his ship.

Bricklayers recently in New York were earning at the rate of 21,200 a year, an excessive reward which will now probably be cut down. The clerk who earns 24 a week in London may hope to get 28 to 210 in New York or Boston.

The writer of popular short stories may, if his work be acceptable, get a minimum of 300 dollars of 275 for a story in great Curtis publications like *The Saturday Evening Post*, for which in London he would be lucky to get 210.

America claims that she has "a job for every man." That, I think, is fairly within the truth. But whether the visitor to the States be emigrant, temporary business man, or pleasure seeker, some capital is always essential, and the bigger the better. For every visitor from England is up against the "shilling versus dollar" from the moment of his arrival. —SNAW LEXMORD in *E.*

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the dawn of
a better tomorrow

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as a true light of restoration in the darkness of physical loss. You'll find it in Sanatogen—the dawn of a better to-morrow for you.

Determine now to give Sanatogen a thorough trial. Buy a supply at your nearest chemist or stores, and take two teaspoonsful twice or three times a day for at least a few weeks. It will be the best thing you ever did for your health.

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RAINBOW GIRLS OF SUMMER.

MANY-HUED FROCKS FOR THE RIVER.

Summer has leapt in so suddenly that thousands of women have been caught unawares, says the *Daily Express*. The shops have been thronged all the week with girls hastening to exchange their winter wrappings for the appropriate butterfly garb of the season.

Picture hats of straw and silk had suddenly to be bought to replace the drab small "cloche" of black; shoes of beige and fawn colour to follow the now unfashionable scarlet and green ones.

The 1924 river girl will go down to posterity as the girl with the handkerchiefs. Handkerchiefs adorn her without restraint, making lavish splashes of colour on a white costume. Her straw hat has one or even two, coloured handkerchiefs woven round the brim and hanging from the edge. Another handkerchief she twines round her neck and a fourth as a sash round her waist.

She ties a coloured handkerchief round her wrist to hold her powder puff, while her mascot doll, which has grown since last year, has a coloured handkerchief round its neck. Some river dresses are trimmed with panels of coloured handkerchiefs in squares.

The most marked feature of summer fashions this year will be a revival of the touch of femininity. Lace has once more returned to popularity owing to the royal love of its delicate beauty.

It has the great advantage of being suitable for women of moderate means as well as for the wealthy. Frocks of Nottingham lace, such as have been designed for Ascot by the greatest fashion artists can be imitated successfully by the clever home dressmaker. It is due to the Queen that English lace is this summer the ideal adornment for English beauty.

Ostrich feathers, of every rainbow shade will be worn during the next few months wherever they can advantageously be placed. They will droop over hat brims and over fair shoulders, and hang in delicate fronds at waistbands and dress hems. They will be seen on the lawns at Ascot, and on the exquisite evening frocks design for Courts.

A long wand-like cane is the last word in smartness. It is as long and slim as those carried by the beauties of the French Directory period, and is made in every colour to match the shade of the dress with which it is designed to harmonise.

THE MISTAKE IN SCHOOL DIET.

"TUCKSHOPS" SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

I know of no school in Great Britain (says the Editor of the *Medical Press and Circular*) where the pupils are properly fed. I doubt if such a one exists. As regards quantity, I can well believe that at some schools the pupils get more food than is good for them. As to animal food, a due proportion is quite good for them. Let there be no mistake about this: beyond all doubt man has evolved from a howler being on a highly animalised diet, and it is very probable that had his anthropoid ancestor not become a hunter, man would not have appeared upon the stage.

The supreme fact of British school diet does not lie with animal food; it relates rather to food derived from the vegetable kingdom. On one of these diets it is possible to obtain normally formed jaws, nasopharynx, nasal passages; a normal setting of the teeth in the gums, or even a normal cranial vault. Normal development in these directions cannot be secured unless the muscles of mastication are properly exercised.

Animal food does not demand or call forth mastication—that is, grinding. The only food which needs grinding comes from the vegetable kingdom. In order to give the masticatory muscles of the growing human adequate exercise, such foods as porridge, puddings, soups, buns, should be reduced to a minimum, and be replaced by well-baked crusty bread made from good flour. Provided it is well baked, bread crust may be eaten raw. Such a crust spread with good fresh butter and sprinkled (perhaps) with grated cheese, and followed by raw, fresh fruit to cleanse the mouth, would be as acceptable to most boys and girls, and infinitely more healthy than any sticky, squashy pudding, which fails to exercise in more than the most perfunctory way the jaws, teeth, tongue, and salivary glands, and which leaves the mouth dirty.

Boys should have some raw, fresh fruit, or raw salad (preferably both) every day. I would not greatly object to pudding once a week, nor would I forbid an occasional hamper from home containing fruit (and tea) and plain cake—but no jam. The tuckshop I would mercilessly abolish.

HARMFUL FILMS IN THE EAST.

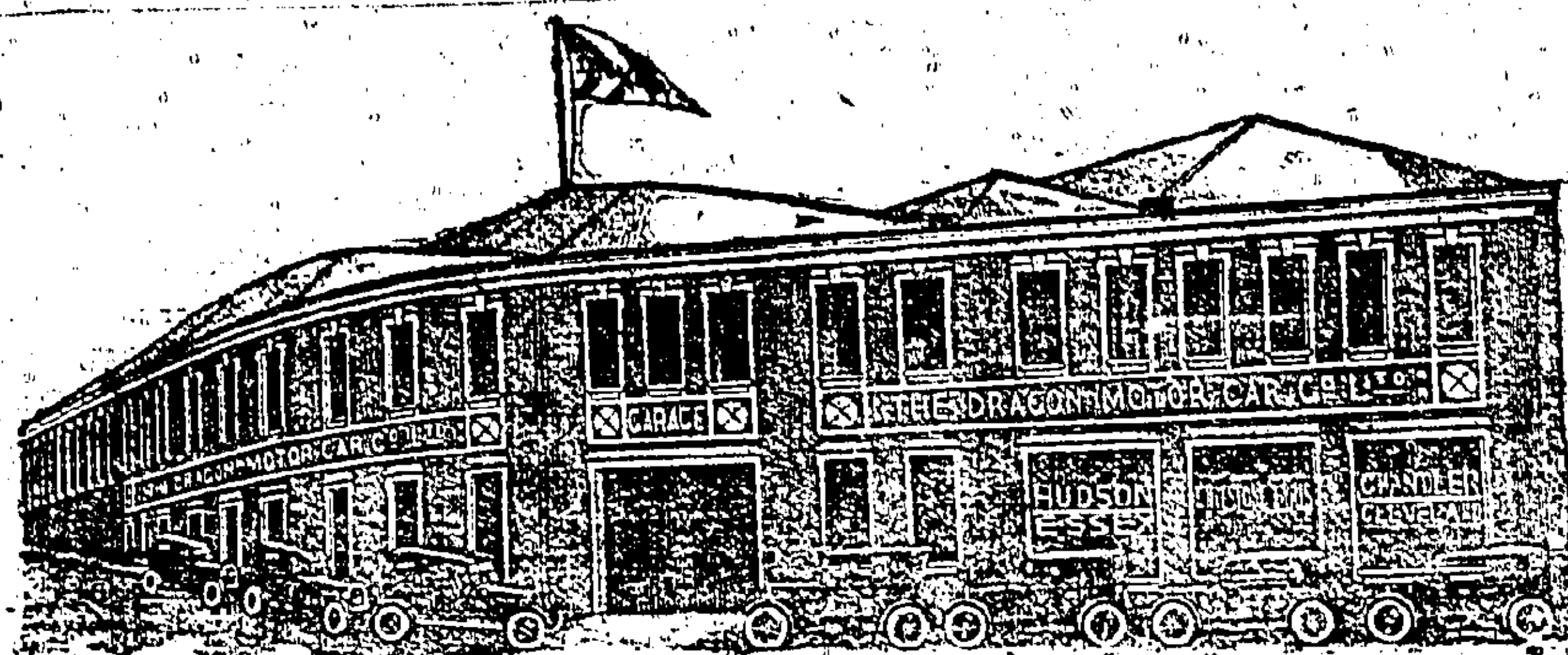
"DEGRADING THE WHITE WOMAN."

Bishop Tubbs (Tinnevely and Madurai), speaking at a meeting held under the auspices of the British Missionary Society at Wembley on May 31st, said that in most big cities of India there were more cinemas per head than in London, and they were provided with films chiefly from America. The majority were sensational films dealing with murder, crime, and divorce, and on the whole they degraded the white woman in the eyes of Indians. It was thought by many that the cinema was doing an immense amount of harm in India to the white races.



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ALL the more stubborn and disfiguring skin affections start off in simple rashes and eruptions. Every cut, abrasion, burn or insect bite is liable to become infected with the germs of ulceration or blood-poison.

Guard your skin against disease by resorting to Zam-Buk at the least sign of trouble. Don't run the risk of using little-known ointments and dressings containing pore-clogging animal fats and harsh mineral drugs.

Owing to its perfect refinement and rare herbal character, Zam-Buk penetrates to the root of skin trouble. Sinking naturally into the tiny pores it has a soothing, purifying and curative influence on the whole of the underlying tissue.

All sore, eruptive and inflamed conditions are readily overcome by Zam-Buk. It swiftly kills the germs of eczema, itch, psoriasis, ring-worm, etc., and frees the skin of poison and disease. Be sure and keep this famous herbal balm always handy! Of medicine vendors everywhere.

SOOTHES PURIFIES & HEALS



"When we have produced an antiseptic which can be taken internally without risk of injury to cell tissue, we shall have conquered infectious disease." — LORD LISTER.

SPRUE or PSILOSIS

and
'Yadil' Antiseptic

OF all the diseases occurring specially in hot climates, one of those which have most obstinately resisted every treatment has hitherto been that known as sprue or psilosis. But the large number of medical and other reports received during the last seven years show that my antiseptic, 'Yadil', has been used with the utmost success in the treatment of this disorder, and that sprue need no longer be classed among incurable diseases.

THE explanation of the success of 'Yadil' in sprue as in other diseases is simple. 'Yadil' is the fulfilment of Lord Lister's vision of an antiseptic which could be taken into the human system, there to destroy bacterial infection, while leaving the tissues and organs of the body unharmed.

'YADIL' can be swallowed with perfect safety by everyone, from infancy to old age. It is of purely vegetable origin and contains absolutely no animal or mineral matter. The active principle of 'Yadil' is natural essential oil of garlic, but, unlike all other garlic substances, it never imparts the slightest odour or taint to the breath or body. On the contrary, by its powerful antiseptic action it purifies and sweetens them. It destroys bacterial infection in every part of the human body. The one common cause of most of

our so-called diseases is thus removed and restoration to health naturally follows.

BESIDES its great success in curing sprue, 'Yadil' has for seven years been used by thousands of doctors and sufferers throughout the world in malaria, cholera, typhus, dengue, blackwater fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, plague, pneumonia, influenza, etc. The reports received leave no possible doubt as to its wonderful curative powers.

THE YADIL BOOK, 238 pages, cloth bound, sums up the results of seven years' medical experience of 'Yadil'. It gives simple directions, based on medical reports, for the treatment of some 200 disorders. Everyone, everywhere, should have a copy always at hand for reference in emergency. Sent, post-free, to any address on receipt of two shillings and sixpence, or you can get it through your chemist.

ASK your chemist also for 'Yadil' Antiseptic. If he has not got it in stock, he can easily get it through his London Buyers.

Alfred Clement

'Yadil' Antiseptic is prepared exclusively by Clement & Johnson Limited 19 Sicilian Avenue London England, and is supplied to Chemists in the Far East through London Buyers only. The following are approximate prices:

Liquid	2 oz. 1.25	6 oz. 2.00	Fint 5.50	Quart 10.00
Pills	50 1.25	150 2.00	500 5.50	1000 10.00
Ointment	1 oz. .75	4 oz. 2.25	Pastilles (for the Throat) per tin	.50
Lubricant (for the Skin)	2 oz. 1.00		Powder (for the Toilet) per tin	1.00

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All lower berths. Doctor carried.
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In bottles, half and splits
Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gravel, Arthritis

VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE

For Liver trouble and Biliaryness.

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For Indigestion.

Refuse substitutes. — Mention name of Spring required.

SHIPPING. PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per Admiral Oriental Line's s.s. *President Madison*, on July 4th: Hon. Mr. E. E. and Mrs. Brodie, son and daughter, Mrs. E. G. Brumby, Mr. C. S. Chen, Mrs. V. C. Durrachmidt, Miss Olga Durrachmidt, Mrs. Fong Shee, Mr. C. F. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hoos and two children, Mrs. Kwong Shue, Mrs. H. S. Koon, Mr. Lee Kement, Miss Doris Lee, Mr. Tom Lee, Mr. and Mrs. E. Leitao, Mrs. Liu and six children, Mr. G. H. Mitchell, Mr. P. R. Murray, Mr. Mr. R. L. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Nerve, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. O'Young, Miss O. Remedios, Mr. Moy Sam, Mr. Moy Nie Sing, Mr. S. P. Smith, Mr. H. Santos, Mr. Joe Shinn, Mr. Liu Mack Yum, Mr. Lim Mee Ying, Mr. Ling Yee, Mr. Yee Wood, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Ashley, Miss S. Andrieu, Miss Mary W. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Archie L. Brooks and son, Miss Nell Waldron, Mr. M. W. Becker, Mr. C. Buckus, Pvt. Bryant, Dr. C. L. Barlett, Mrs. A. B. Court and son, Mr. S. J. B. Doucette, Mr. Em. J. Dow, Mr. J. D. Delbourgo, Mrs. F. Delbourgo and two children, Father G. T. Eberle, Mr. Geo. E. Fynn, Sergt. Fielderbaum, Mr. E. J. Gisel, Mr. J. H. Guthrie, Miss Myrtle Halstead, John H. Hutchinson, Mr. G. M. Ivory, Mr. and Mrs. W. Iwan, Capt. C. F. Johnson, Mr. Cyrus Knutson, Mr. S. Kitajima, Mr. L. E. Kinsley, Mrs. M. B. McCune, Miss F. McGuire, Mr. John Mullen, Fr. J. A. Mulry, Mr. John J. McEaney, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. W. Mohan, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Meenagh and son, Mr. E. Nathan, Miss Pamela Nathan, Mr. V. D. O'Brien, Miss E. O'Malley, Mrs. Thos. H. Powell and three children, Miss Paine, Dr. T. P. Panlilio, Mr. Victor Smith, Mr. R. H. Sabella, Mr. P. A. Santiago, Mr. J. F. Sweeney, Mr. Hwang Sek Sing, Mr. S. J. Toolin, Mr. C. V. Wicker, Miss Dorothy E. Wicker, Mrs. Dorothy E. Wicker, Mr. E. J. Whalen, and Sergt. J. Wissel.

DEPARTURES.

Per E. & A. s.s. *St. Johns*, on July 4th: For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Catharine Onslow, Mr. F. M. Onslow, Mrs. S. Dewstree, Rev. E. Dewstree, Miss S. K. Laird, Miss M. Benson.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* arrived at Shanghai on July 4th at 3.30 a.m., was to leave Shanghai at 10 p.m. (Friday), and is due at Hongkong on Monday July 7th 9 a.m.

The B. I. & A. s.s. *Tanaka*, left Singapore for this port on the 30th ult. a.m., and is due here on the 5th inst. about 3 p.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *San Maru* (Bombay-Passenger Run), left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji, on July 2nd and is expected here on July 9th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Akita Maru* (Calcutta Line), left Singapore for Hongkong via Moji, on July 2nd, and is expected here on July 5th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Prinz Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji, on June 30th, and is expected here on July 8th.

She will berth alongside Pier No. 5, Kowloon wharf, on arrival and will sail for Manila at 3 p.m. on Thursday, July 10th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Hefron (Tampa), due July 30th.
Manila, due August 6th.
San Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 10th.
Hargrave (Blue Funnel), due July 31st.
Empress of Canada, due July 7th.
Hogana Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 28th.
Kiluna Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 15th.
Penang Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 8th.
President Adams (Dollar), due July 21st.
President Cleveland (P.M.), due to-day.
President McKinley (Admiral Oriental), due July 16th.
President Pierce (P.M.), due July 19th.
Raiden (Tampa), due July 21st.
Scherer (Hugo Stinnes), due July 15th.
Shunko Maru (O.S.K.), due to-morrow.
Tacoma Maru (O.S.K.), due to-morrow.
Teslata (Blue Funnel), due July 9th.
Tokunon (Blue Funnel), due July 7th.
Troilus (Blue Funnel), due July 25th.
Wakasa Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 10th.

NEW "GLEN" SHIP.

The *Glenhazel*, a twin-screw motor vessel of about 4,500 gross tons, built for the Glen Line, Ltd., by Harland and Wolff, Ltd., has been delivered to the owner's after undergoing successful trials in Belfast Lough. The new vessel is 485 ft. by 62 ft. 6 in. The propelling machinery consists of two sets of Diesel engines of the well-known Burneister and Wain-Harland and Wolff type. Each engine develops 3,500 h.p., when running at 115 r.p.m., and has eight cylinders 740 mm. bore and 1,150 mm. stroke. The *Glenhazel* was due to sail from London for the Far East on June 13th.

THE SUEZ CANAL CO.

After experiencing very difficult times during the war, the Suez Canal Co. has made a good recovery. Last year the traffic which transited the Canal was 22,730,162 tons, the largest in the history of the company. The total earnings for last year showed a very substantial increase on those for 1923 and, in accordance with the practice of altering the charges to meet the circumstances, the transit dues have been lowered as from January 1st by 25 centimes per ton. Out of the earnings of last year the sum of 20 million francs has been added to the Extraordinary Reserve which was created in 1920, the present provision apparently being made to meet the effects that the stabilisation of the franc might have on the nominal receipts. The dividend is substantially increased, the net income on each share being fixed at 1,450, but the Chairman pointed out at the meeting that the increased dividend as compared with the figure reached ten years ago was "nothing but the equivalent and the expression of the depreciation of the franc." The shares are now to be split on the basis of an issue of the shares of the nominal value of £250 for each existing share of £500.

ECZEMA ALL OVER CHILD'S HEAD

Could Not Rest. Cried
With Pain. Cuticura Heals.

"My little girl's head broke out with small pimples that broke out and formed a wet eczema. The eruptions spread all over her head and the irritation was very great. She could not rest day or night and cried continually with the pain.
"The trouble lasted about a month. We tried several remedies but got no results. We sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which helped her. We purchased more, which healed her." (Signed) Mrs. Dishot, 8, Chapel St., Spitalfields, London, E. 1, Eng.
Use Cuticura for all skin troubles.

See 1a, Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold everywhere. Free sample sent free of charge. Write for it to J. C. Cuticura, P.O. Box 100, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Also for mail orders with free sample.

WHY YOUR STOMACH FAILS. AND WHY IT NEEDS THE AID OF MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

There is scarcely a man or woman amongst us who does not occasionally feel "out of sorts." Nothing serious, probably, but quite enough to lessen our energy and happiness.

Sometimes we blame the weather, or our work, or some little worry or trouble, and perhaps we are right, but only because these things will upset the stomach just as readily as unsuitable food or eating too quickly.

Experience proves that the stomach is easily affected—easily deprived of its tone and efficiency—and if this state of affairs is not soon remedied, more serious troubles will follow quickly.

Is not this your own experience? When you feel "out of sorts," don't you find that one trouble seems to lead to another? In the first place, however, don't your appetite flag? And wasn't your tongue furred? You should need no further proof of the fact that your stomach was to blame. And if the fault lies with your stomach, common sense tells you that the remedy which for fifty years has been most successful in restoring weak and jaded stomachs to strength and efficiency is the remedy most likely to do you good. That remedy is Mother Seigel's Syrup—known throughout the Empire as the best, the most successful, the most reliable and the cheapest remedy in the world for stomach and liver troubles.

Indigestion—which is only another name for the failure of your stomach, liver or bowels to do their duty properly—is a very real danger and menace to your health and strength. It robs you of the nourishment you should obtain from the food you eat. It loads the system with impurities which find their way into the blood, causing headaches, languor and often blotchy skin. It causes windy spasms before and after eating and lowers your vitality. Why not profit by the experience of others and take Mother Seigel's Syrup? There is nothing better for indigestion or for biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headaches and pains after eating. Not only does Mother Seigel's Syrup speedily banish these distressing symptoms of impaired digestion, but it keeps them away.

Be guided by the experience of others who avoid the consequences of stomach and liver troubles—avoid the pain and discomfort of digestive disorders—by taking 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever they feel the slightest tendency to stomach or liver troubles or have partaken heartily of food which might disagree with them. Mother Seigel's Syrup never fails them, and it won't fail you. Put it to the test today! If you prefer tablets to liquid medicine, the Syrup can be had in tablet form.—Ld.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
This Disinfectant, No. 1107 Chronic W. & S. S. S. Sold by leading chemists, Pharmacies, etc. in all parts of the world. Write for it to J. C. Cuticura, P.O. Box 100, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Also for mail orders with free sample.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS		SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
TIENTSIN	... "CHIPSANG"	Saturday, 6th July, 3 p.m.	8th July, 3 p.m.
MANILA via AMOY	... "SUISANG"	Saturday, 6th July, 3 p.m.	8th July, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	... "WOSANG"	Sunday, 7th July, 8 a.m.	8th July, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "CHAKSANG"	Sunday, 7th July, 10 a.m.	8th July, 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	...	...	...
TRINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 9th July, 10 a.m.	10th July, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "LAISANG"	Thursday, 10th July, 3 p.m.	11th July, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "FOOSHANG"	Friday, 11th July, 10 a.m.	12th July, 7 a.m.
KOBE	... "HOSANG"	Saturday, 12th July, 7 a.m.	13th July, 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	... "YUNGSANG"	Saturday, 12th July, 11 a.m.	13th July, 11 a.m.
MANILA	... "LOKSANG"	Sunday, 13th July, 10 a.m.	14th July, 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "HINSANG"	Tuesday, 15th July, 1 p.m.	16th July, 1 p.m.
SANDAKAN	... "FOOKSANG"	Monday, 25th July, Noon.	...
KOBE via MOJI	...	...	...

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon. Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoehow both ways.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG," both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Weihaiwei and Chafco.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about
Thursday, 10th July, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K. STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENBEG"	13th July
"GLENHIEL"	24th July
"FEMBROKESHIRE"	6th Aug.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharge
"CARMARTHES SHIRE"	10th July	London
"CARMARTHES SHIRE"	23rd July	London
"CARMARTHES SHIRE"	31st July	London

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

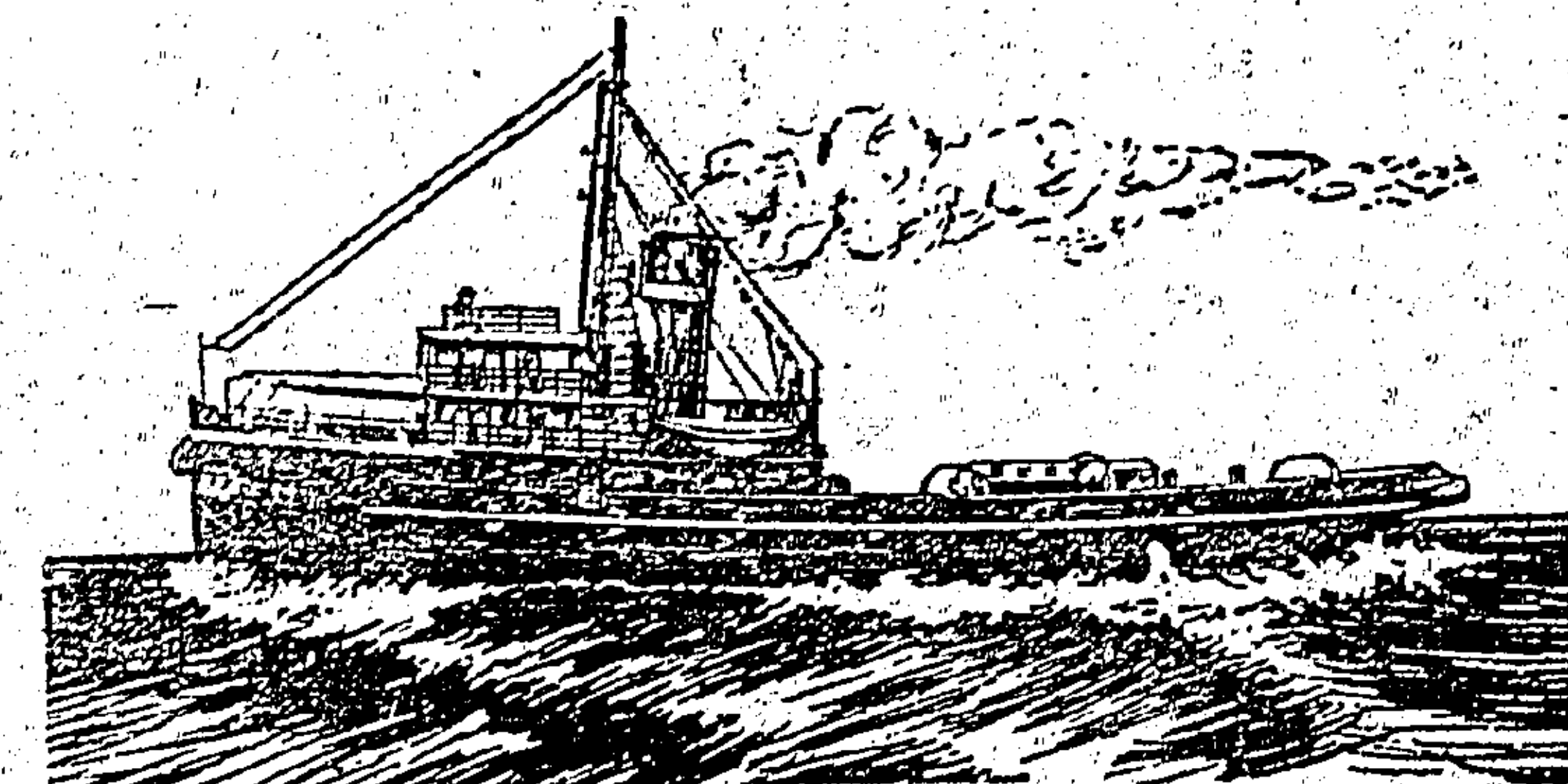
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Codes Used. A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition
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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engined and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P. Breadth 24' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.E.P. 2009. Fitted with electrically driven, submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, sea light and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. FORT LOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 3rd.
Campan, Norwegian str., 1,933 tons, Capt. S. Lingsholm, from China Wang Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Buoy No. 149. (Doddwell & Co.)
Fu Shing, British str., 1,425 tons, Capt. J. McAlister, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Buoy No. 141. (J. M. & Co.)
Kwai Kong, Portuguese str., 200 tons, Capt. L. J. Noqueira, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Buoy No. 147. (Sun & Hing)
Shanghai, British str., 1,610 tons, Capt. J. McCulloch, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Buoy No. 142. (D. & S.)
Takamatsu, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. D. Williams, from Panamakin, with sugar, lying at Quarry Bay. (D. & S.)
 July 4th.
Brown, British str., from Canton, lying at Buoy No. 139.
Manchu, British str., 1,333 tons, Capt. G. Byers, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at Buoy No. 141. (D. & S.)
Chungking, British str., from Canton, lying at Buoy No. 139.
Hin Sang, British str., 1,554 tons, Capt. A. D. Kishan, from Sardakun, with a general cargo and timber, lying at Kowloon wharf. (J. M. & Co.)
Hutchinson, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. J. S. de Wolf, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, with a general cargo, lying at Buoy No. 142. (D. & S.)
Neuchâtel, British str., 1,581 tons, Capt. A. McIlwain, from Chefoo, with a general cargo, lying at Buoy No. 145. (D. & S.)
Relva, French str., 3,782 tons, Capt. C. L. from Dunkirk and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Taku Dock. (M. M.)
President Madison, American str., 1,137 tons, Capt. P. Quinn, from Shanghai with a general cargo, lying at No. 1, Kowloon wharf. (Admiral Oriental Line.)
Relva, French str., 3,782 tons, Capt. A. McIlwain, from Dunkirk and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Taku Dock. (M. M.)
Shera Maru, Japanese str., 1,112 tons, Capt. M. Otsu, from San Francisco and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Buoy No. 145. (T. K. K.)
Wah Sang, Chinese str., 250 tons, Capt. Chan Nam, from Kowloon and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Yau-mat. (Shun Lee Co.)

CLEARANCES.

July 3rd.
Apex, for Saigon.
Apex, for Kowloon.
Apex, for Shanghai.
Apex, for Tientsin.
Apex, for Kowloon.
Apex, for Kowloon.
Apex, for Kowloon.
 July 4th.
Apex, for Kowloon.
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Apex, for Kowloon.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, 5th Sunday after Trinity, 6th July, 1924.
 Holy Communion, 8 a.m.
 Children's Service, 10 a.m.
 Matins and Evensong, 11 a.m.
 Evensong and Sermon, 6 p.m.
 Union Church (Kennedy Road)—Sunday Services, July 6th.
 Sunday School at 10 a.m.
 Morning Service at 11 a.m.
 Hymns, 12, 734, 228, 265, 278.
 Communion at 12.
 Open to all Christians.
 Men's Meeting at 7 p.m.
 Evening Service at 6 p.m.
 Hymns, 227, 231, 487, 224.
 Preacher, both Morning and Evening—Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCOTLAND.

Macdonald Road, below Bowen Road, Tsim Sha Tsui.—Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m. Reading of the Bible, open Tuesday and Friday mornings, 10 to 12.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
 LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
 "ATLAS MARU" ... Friday, 11th July.
 RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
 "TACOMA MARU" ... Monday, 7th July.
 BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
 "SHINKO MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Monday, 7th July.
 "AMUR MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Sunday, 29th July.
 BANGKOK, SAIGON via SINGAPORE.
 "BUSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.
 CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.
 "HAGUE MARU" ... Saturday, 20th July.
 VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
 "ARABIA MARU" ... Monday, 7th July.
 NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.
 "HAYRE MARU" ... Beginning of July.
 JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi and Nagoya.
 "ARABIA MARU" ... Monday, 7th July.
 "INDU MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th July.
 KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.
 "AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 8th July, Noon.
 "KAISO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th July, Noon.
 TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
 "KOTSU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th July.
 TAKAO & KEELUNG.
 "BUSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.
 For further particulars please apply to—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
 K. SHIMA, Manager.
 Telephone Nos. 4038, 4039, 4090.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The silk shipped per s.s. *President Jackson*, which sailed from Hongkong at 10 a.m. on June 28th, arrived New York at 5.30 a.m. on July 1st, having been 22 calendar days and 19 hours in transit.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 4th at 1800.—Pressure has decreased moderately over N. Japan, and, few exceptions, has increased slightly elsewhere; it is highest in the Pacific to the east of Japan and low over China generally, with centres indicated to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley and over Tonkin.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, July 4th, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 58.23 inches, against an average of 41.63 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, July 5th is as follows:—

District Forecast

Formosa Channel S. winds, moderate; fair to showery.

Hongkong to Gap Rock do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 4th.

Previous On Date On Date

Day at at at

at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 2 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.80 ... 29.80 ... 29.81

Temperature ... 88 ... 81 ... 87

Humidity ... 77 ... 81 ... 77

Wind Direction ... W ... SSW ... SW

Force ... 1 ... 2 ... 3

Weather ... Partly ... Partly ... Partly

Rain ... 0.01 ... 0.00 ... 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 4th ... 88

Lowest open-air Temperature on 4th ... 81

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 5th to 11th, 1924.

High Water Low Water

Days of Week Days of Month

Time of Day Time of Day

Height in Feet Height in Feet

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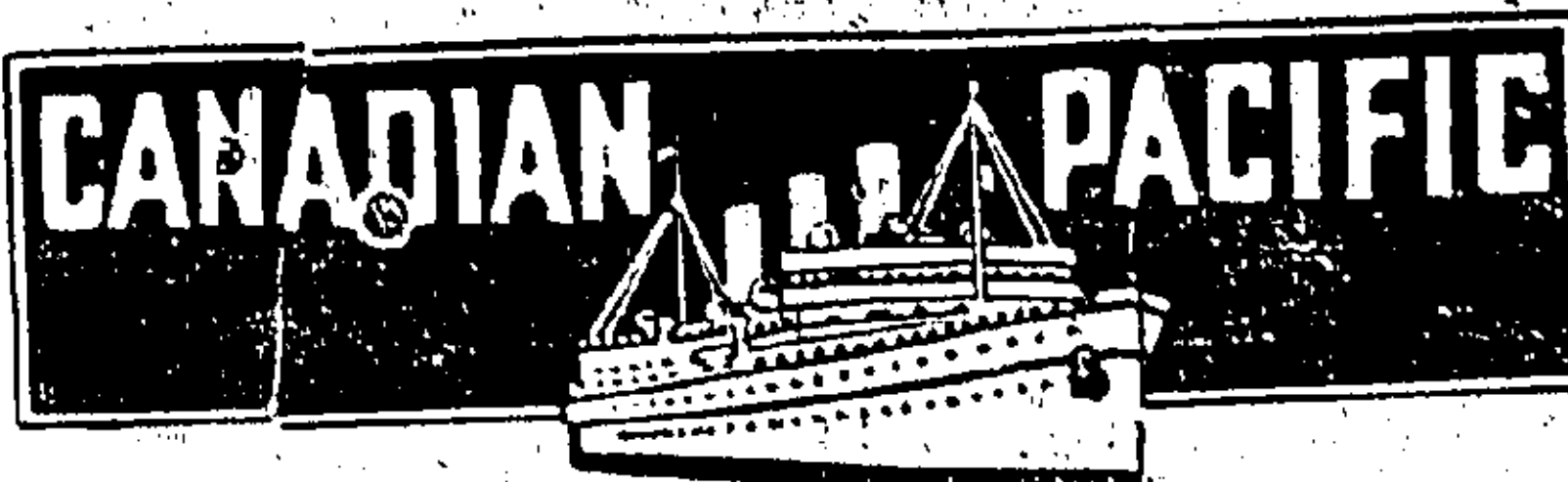
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HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec.

From	Due	From	Due
Hongkong	Vancouver	Canada	England
Empress Canada	July 19 Aug. 4	Empress France	Aug. 13 Aug. 20
Empress Russia	July 31 Aug. 15	Empress Scotland	Aug. 27 Sept. 3
Empress Australia	Aug. 15 Sept. 3	Montclair	Sept. 12 Sept. 19

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily. Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments and Drawing Rooms. Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

From	Due	From	Due
Hongkong	Manila	Manila	Hongkong
July 10	July 12	Empress Canada	July 13
July 23	July 25	Empress Russia	July 26
Passenger Department: Tel. 732	Cables: GACANPAC		
Freight and Express: Tel. 42	Cables: NAUTILES		

T. K. K.

THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN

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REDUCED FARE TO EUROPE

First class throughout. Mono class steamers on the Atlantic.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

STEAMERS

SIRENA MARU ... 20,000 tons, July 15th

TATTO MARU ... 22,000 tons, August 8th

KORU MARU ... 20,000 tons, August 22nd

SHINYO MARU ... 22,000 tons, September 4th

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUT. TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS

RAKUYO MARU ... 18,500 tons, July 19th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.

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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

FAST-NEW AMERICAN STEAMERS TO

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... July 18th, at 5 p.m.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... July 30th, at 6 p.m.

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HONGKONG-MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... July 5th, at Noon.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... July 20th, at Noon.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA

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